Senior Secondary Course

MILITARY HISTORY (375)

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NIOS SENIOR SECONDARY - MILITARY HISTORY (375)

Complete Textbook (22 Lessons)

Table of Contents

1. WARRIOR SYSTEM IN ANCIENT INDIA 5
2. ARMIES IN ANCIENT AGE 12
3. MILITARY ETHOS 20
4. MAURYA AND GUPTA ARMIES 25
5. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DELHI SULTANATE 32
6. MILITARY SYSTEM OF THE MUGHALS 43
7. BATTLES OF MUGHAL ARMY 50
8. RISE AND FALL OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE 59
9. COLONIAL ERA AND THE INDIAN SEPOY 67
10. BATTLES FOUGHT IN THE COLONIAL ERA 79
11. REVOLT OF 1857 AND REFORMS IN THE INDIAN ARMY 84
12. INDIAN ARMY IN WORLD WAR I AND II 90
13. INDIAN ARMY 105
14. INDIAN NAVY 118
15. THE INDIAN AIR FORCE 127
16. INDO-PAKISTAN WAR (1947-1948 136
17. SINO-INDIAN WAR - 1962 149
18. INDIA-PAKISTAN WAR-1965 157
19. INDIA-PAKISTAN WAR - 1971 166
20. KARGIL CONFLICT-1999 179
21. INSURGENCY 188
22. TERRORISM 200

MILITARY HISTORY (375) - SYLLABUS BIFURCATION

Chapter split as per NIOS Bifurcation of Syllabus

TMA (Tutor Marked Assignment) (2 lessons)

1. BATTLES OF MUGHAL ARMY 50
2. RISE AND FALL OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE 59

Public Examination (5 lessons)

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DELHI SULTANATE 32
2. MILITARY SYSTEM OF THE MUGHALS 43
3. INDIAN ARMY 105
4. INDIAN NAVY 118
5. THE INDIAN AIR FORCE 127

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1

WARRIOR SYSTEM IN ANCIENT INDIA

Our ancient texts say that a nation can progress only when its people are protected. This means that every citizen must feel secure and protected. It is the security forces of a nation that provides this protection. An army is necessary not only to defend a nation against invaders but also to maintain a stable administration and discipline in the society.

The history of ancient India is largely a history of culture. Tribes forms societies and societies became civilizations with rich Cultural Heritage and a well organised system of governance. Pastoral society of the early vedic age got transformed into settled Agrarian society in the later vedic period. The 'King' or the leader of the tribe was called "Gopati" (lord of cattle) and later as "Bhupati" (lord of the land). Bows and arrows used for hunting became weapons of war. As societies changed so did the armies and the weapons they used.

Objectives

After studying this lesson you will be able to:

- explain the need for nations to have boundaries and fight wars;
- trace the formation of armies and the change they underwent with time; and
- explain the concept of a united India along with a detailed account of the warrior system and warrior code followed by our ancestors.

1.1 How Boundaries were formed

The life of people is conditioned by the geography of their habitat. Let us now understand how the idea of boundaries came about. For this, we need to know the early history of our oldest civilization. Indian history mentions Harappan civilization to be around 2600 B.C-1900 B.C, based on excavations and other evidences. The people of Harappa and Mohanjodaro settled around the 'Indus' river and did not have any boundaries around their land. But after its decline and disappearance, settlers from the West and North West started settling Tribes, being agriculturists, started cultivating land for crops and these lands were marked with boundaries called 'Janapadas'.

The family was the basic unit of the Rig Vedic society. The group consisting of families was called 'Clan' and one or more Clans were called 'Jana' or tribe. As the tribes became bigger with more population the requirement of land became larger and bigger boundaries were formed. This was the first boundary created and the tribes protected their land from animals and other tribes. Some tribes migrated to different parts of India and in this process came in contact with other tribes thus resulting in conflicts and wars.

1.2 Formation of Army

1.2.1 Why were Armies Created?

What happens when tribes migrate to other places and want to live with those already settled in those areas? It results in rivalry, conflicts and ultimately wars. The expanding and migrating tribes created larger boundaries of their land and needed separate men to protect their land, livestock and people. They formed armies from among physically strong and capable men to protect it. As tribes became bigger, they settled down and formed societies and created laws of marriage and property. They chose a leader who was named a 'Bhupati' and later called a King.

Societies faced threat from burglars and others who would steal cattle amongst other things. It was also a custom to seek the hand of a princess in marriage by proving one's strength or ability to be superior. If marriage was denied it resulted in fights. People generally fought with each other on three major issues; of capture of territory and wealth, in retaliation to cattle lifting and on refusal of marriage with the woman of another tribe.

Activity 1.1

You must have realized that mankind evolved with time and adjusted, changed and formed rules as per their needs. Trace the extent of the Harappan and Mohanjodaro civilization on a map. Also identify villages along major rivers in Punjab and Haryana and compare that with the villages in the deserts of Rajasthan. This will help you to realize the importance of water as a source of life and why in later years wars were fought to conquer such territory.

We have seen how tribes formed societies and created boundaries. The tribes migrated and became larger leading to fights over cattle, territory etc. They had to create armies to protect them. Let us now see how they selected soldiers and invented weapons to fight.

1.2.2 The Society

The early vedic society did not have any caste system. Occupation was not based on birth but based on skills and natural flair for a particular activity. However, chiefs,

priests and warriors existed. In early vedic period, the 'sena' or army was not a permanent fighting group but consisted of able bodied tribesmen who were mobilized at the time of conflict with others. Migration and pressures of population made them change from a peace loving agri-society to being warlike.

As societies settled into larger groups they formed laws of marriage, property, etc. A settled society also witnessed a transformation of how people were assigned specific work within the society, as per their capability. To ensure social harmony the people of a Clan were divided into communities based on the work they were doing. For e.g. a farmer, carpenter, trader became Vaisyas, while a priest became a brahmin.

Similarly, a man selected to be a warrior became a Kshatriya. This was called the "Varna System" of society. As laws became stricter and population grew, there was a need to have one central authority to enforce discipline. Thus was framed 'Dandaniti"-laws for the society. The enforcer was the Dandadara or the King who was assisted by the army.

1.2.3 How Armies were Formed

We saw the need for stricter laws as society became larger. It was logical that with Stringent laws there was a need for enforcement of the law. As you have seen, in the Varna system the Kshatriyas became the rulers and warriors. Our ancestors understood the value and importance of the army. Wars were fought for many reasons which were psychological in nature such as showing heroism, seeking glory on, being martyred etc. History is full of examples of war between the strong and the weak. Therefore, the expansion of societies created conditions for fighting between tribes which in turn required the need for creation of a separate caste to be soldiers.This dual condition necessitated the thought process that even during peace time, an army had to be maintained. Thus we came across the term called 'standing army'. This standing army consisted of the 'Kshatriya' or the warrior community and fighting and dying for the King became their "swadharma".

The warriors soon emerged as a special class within the society which looked upon this community as the protectors and saviours of their land. The people did not mind the high position in society for the warrior class.

Intext Questions 1.1

1. What is a Clan?
2. Name any three reasons why wars were fought.
3. Name the three castes in the Varna System.

1.3 A United India

You have learnt how small groups of families formed societies' The tribal chief or a King always desired to expand his power and have large empires. This desire of

conquest was also for personal glory and was also encouraged by the people. The advantages of a large empire under a King were as follows:-

- It created a sense of unity and brought people of different clans, with different customs and traditions together under a King.
- A large empire also meant larger armies. Therefore, for an outside invader it was always a difficult task to go for a battle.
- A large empire under one King unified the people and ensured all round development of the society, both economically as well as culturally.

Our scriptures talk of the Aswamedha Yagna and Rajasuya Yagna, wherein the emperor's horse was let loose to roam freely. Anyone who stopped the horse was duty bound to wage a war against the emperor. If it was allowed to roam freely all that land then the people were required to obey the laws, rules set by the emperor. This was also a method to expand one's Kingdom. More importantly it was an idea of obtaining glory and distinction. The performance of the sacrifice, Asvamedha and Rajasuya, established supremacy of the ruler over a territory.

1.3.1 Weapons of War

Have you wondered what types of weapons were used by our ancestors? Dhanurveda and Nitiprakaska are ancient scriptures which describe in detail, the types and classification of weapons of war. Weapons were classified as per their use- those ones that are thrown (bow and arrow), those ones that are not thrown (sword) and those, which are used by mantra. Essentially, the sword, bow and arrow and the spear were the main weapons.

Our ancient scriptures describe in vivid details the making of a bow and arrow as well as the methods to use it correctly. The term Astra means a missile, which is thrown at the enemy. There were other weapons such as gada (long handle and a spherical head), parasu (battle axe) etc. Agneya Astra means a missile, which carries fire. The arrow of an Agneya Astra also called an Agni Bana consisted of a heated head or an arrow with fire on its tip. Such an arrow was more potent than a normal arrow.

Shukraniti (book on warfare by Shukracharya, an ancient guru) describes weapons of fire. Ancient Indians knew how to make an explosive and firearms were used extensively in battle. Ancient texts reveal that while gunpowder was known as 'Agnicurna', the guns were called 'Nalastra'. The 'Shukraniti' describes how gun powder can be prepared using saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal in different ratios for the use of different types of guns. Such a gunpowder was used to project missiles and rockets at the enemy.

1.3.2 Laws of War

Indian military science recognizes two kinds of warfare - the dharmayuddha and the Kutayuddha. Dharmayuddha is war carried on the principles of dharma, meaning here the Ksatradharma or the law of Kings and Warriors. In other words, it was a just and

righteous war, which had the approval of society. On the other hand, Kutayuddha was unrighteous war. It was a crafty fight carried on secretly. The Hindu science of warfare values both niti and shaurya i.e. ethical principles and valor. It was therefore realized that the waging war without any cause was not acceptable to the society.

A monarch desirous of dharma vijaya should conform to the code of ethics enjoined upon warriors. The principles regulating the two kinds of warfare are elaborately described in the Dharmasutras and Dharmasastras, the epics (Ramayana and Mahabharata), the Arthasastra (treatise of Kautilya), Kamandaka, and Sukra. Of particular interest was the rule that no army will destroy crops or houses of civilians. In fact the farmer and the general public were not affected by war and their lives were not disturbed. This ethos of the ancient army is practised by the Indian Army even today.

1.3.3 The Warrior Code

The ancient lawgivers, the reputed authors of "Dharmasutras" and "Dharmasastras" wrote the laws as per existing customs and usage for the betterment of mankind. The law books contain special sections on rules for the King and the warriors. A Kshatriya was required to perform three basic duties, learning, sacrificing and making gifts. The warrior was expected to learn all subjects that a King was taught. They also learnt the art of "Dhanurveda". Much importance was attached to discipline and obedience. Even now a soldier is disciplined and obedient as a habit and virtue. The warrior was recognized by the dress he wore. The attire of a warrior was same for a Clear and each part of the dress was codified. He was expected to wear appropriate dress including jewels as per the occasion.

The warrior code enjoined that a soldier must die in the battlefield. Thus among the laws of war, we find that,

- a warrior (Kshatriya) in armour must not fight with one who is not wearing armour.
- one should fight only one enemy and cease fighting if the opponent is disabled.
- aged men, women and children, the retreating, or one who held a straw in his lips as a sign of unconditional surrender should not be killed.

It is of particular interest to note that one of the laws enjoins the army to leave the fruit and flower gardens, temples and other places of public worship unharmed. The Ramayana describes how Ravana exhausted his arrows when fighting with Rama and Rama telling him to return the next day for battle with more arrows to fight. This incident was the highest form of Dharma yuddha practised.

Intext Questions 1.2

1. Who was a Kshatriya?
2. Name any one law of war practiced by ancient Indians.

What You Have Learnt

- Ancient Indians had evolved the art of warfare as early as 3000 B.C in the Harappan age and refined it in the vedic age.
- As societies progressed, the art of fighting also changed and newer weapons were made for war.
- Indian military science has been well documented in the form of ancient scriptures of Rig Veda, Atharva Veda, Dharmasutras and Dharmasastras.
- The need for a regular army was felt as early as the Vedic age and the warriors were treated as separate class in society. They were respected and cared for since they were the protectors of the land.
- Ancient Indians also knew the art of making firearms. The making of gun powder and other fire arms has been written in various texts such as Sukraniti.

Terminal Exercises

1. Describe how boundaries were formed.
2. Give an account of the concept of `One India' as practiced in ancient times.
3. Name any four warrior codes practiced by ancient armies of India.
4. Do you think the Warrior Code that was practiced in ancient India is relevant today?
5. What is the difference between an `Agni Ban` and a `Fire Arm' ?

Answers to Intext Questions

1.1 1. The family was the basic unit of a society and more than one family was called a Clan.

2. Wars were fought basically to protect one's land from invaders. Other reasons why wars were fought include, protection of cattle and women.

3. (i) Brahmin (ii) Vaisyas (iii) Kshatriya

1.2 1. Caste of the solider or warrior was called Kshatriya.

2. One should fight only one enemy and cease fighting if the opponent is disabled.

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2

ARMIES IN ANCIENT AGE

In the previous lesson you have learnt that ancient Indians had evolved a modern society and had advanced thoughts about the need for army and the weapons of war. The Janapada concept was expanded to Mahajanapada, which essentially meant that the King conquered neighbouring land to enlarge his Kingdom. With it came the idea of Bharatavarsh. Regular armies were created and rules of war including warrior codes were written. The warrior was respected and given a high place in society.

In this lesson we will learn how armies were organized to fight. Large armies required controlling organization and rank structure to maintain efficiency of the fighting force.

Objectives

After studying this lesson you will be able to:

- describe the organization of armies into various groups such as Chariots, Elephants, Cavalry, Infantry and etc;
- differentiate between a 'Regular Army' and a 'Mercenary force';
- differentiate between the words Strategy and Tactics and
- describe in brief the aspects of Naval Warfare, as our ancients knew it.

2.1 Organisation of the Army

- Our ancestors used two terms - "Regular Army" and "Proper Army". What is the difference between these two words? The word Regular means a permanent army composed of soldiers who are dedicated and devoted to the task of protecting the nation and its people. A Proper army means an efficient fighting machine. An army, which is well trained and always ready for battle, can be called a Proper army.
- All armies of the world are required to fight in all types of terrain and are accordingly equipped. India has vast and diverse terrain features ranging from mountains, deserts, plains and forests. The army had to be mobile to cover great distances and therefore chariots and cavalry formed the core strength along with

infantry. The ancient armies were made of the Chariots, Elephants, Horses and Infantry. Collectively it was called Chaturangabala.

- The four fold Chaturangabala was the traditional force. A King had a number of chariots, horses and elephants. All these required a minister or department of state to look after and also required money to feed the animals, pay the soldiers and provide accomodation for the soldiers and their handlers. Therefore, to control and administer large armies new organisations were created such as a ministry called Mantra, the force of counsel and Kosha, the power of the treasury. Thus it became a six fold force. As societies progressed the organization of the army was further strengthened, due to its deployment in different situations of war. It became an eight fold force to include, cara or spies, commissariat and transport, navy or Admiralty and Desika or elders and advisors.

- **Chariots** : In Vedic times, the chariot was considered the most important to fight a war. It could maneuver through the fighting forces thus suddenly occupying positions of advantage, break through ranks and threaten enemy from the flank or the rear. Each chariot had a charioteer and the warrior. A flag decorated it with an image called dhvaja and an umbrella. The use of the chariots declined by 650A.D and no mention of its use is made in any historical texts in later years.

- **Elephants :** The next important force of war was the elephant. In peacetime it was used as a vehicle to carry men and material. In war it became a combatant. Mention of elephants in battle is found in Rig Veda. The Arthasastra describes in great detail the role and tasks of a special officer to take care of the elephant division. It also mentions the area required to house one elephant in designated areas called elephant forest and its food and training requirements. The importance of elephants as a powerful means for battle can be seen from Gajasiksa or hastisastra, was a special science of elephants and formed an important part of military studies.

- **Cavalry :** The third division of the army, was the cavalry. Again, in Arthasastra, detailed descriptions are given of cavalry division. There was a Superintendent called as vadyaksa who was responsible to maintain the horses. A cavalry unit was the fastest moving force of an army and it could be employed to gain surprise and it played an important role in battles.

- **Infantry :** Infantry was the next important division of the army. Infantry gave the army its numbers, which became the factor for many victories. The Arthasastra talks of the Infantry as a separate department of the army, under the charge of a special officer of the state. All infantry soldiers carried a sword or a dagger and

a shield. In addition they were equipped with a bow and arrow and some with firearms or javelins (long spears).

- **Commissariat :** The chaturanga or the four-fold division of the army was initial organisation of the army which was later improved to an eight fold division which included the Commissariat and the Admiralty. The Commissariat can be traced to the Mahabharata armies. It was basically an organization responsible to provide logistic support. That is to say, armies marched to the battlefront and the support in the form of extra weapons, rations and camping stores followed the marching army. This also included medical support and repair items for broken chariots etc.

- **The Admiralty :** The use of ships and boats were known to the vedic people but the idea of creating a separate department to coordinate and control the war ships was done by Chanakya. We find reference of ships in the Rig Veda, Dharmasastra and the Puranas. Tamils and people of the East coast of India, used ships as early as the vedic period, extensively for trade and conquest of neighbouring lands. There were three classifications of war ships. The first was ships with compartments to carry soldiers, the second carried the King, treasures, animals, etc., and the third was a ship used for long distance sailing and sea-fights.

Intext Questions 2.1

1. Name any three divisions of the Army.
2. What is a Regular Army?

2.2 A Regular Army and Mercenary Force

What do you understand by a Regular Army? The foremost characteristic of a regular army is the soldiers who form the basic unit. We can define a good army by:-

- **The Regular Army :** It comprises of the troops who volunteers to fight for the state. They are recruited from the different state. The modern day Indian army has soldiers from Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and all other states.

- **Mercenary Force** : A mercenary force is a temporary recruitment done for a specific purpose. Once the task is carried out the mercenary force is disbanded. The soldiers fight only for the money and therefore less motivated. As compared to Regular Army they are not well trained, motivated and diciplined.

- How well a soldier is trained? Soldiers who are well trained always perform well. It gives them added confidence in doing their task. A well-trained regular army enjoyed the confidence of the King because of their loyalty, their skills with weapons and their motivation.

- How well an army is organized and how well it is disciplined.

In the *Varna* system followed by ancient Indians, a Kshatriya was considered as the best warrior. There was however no restriction on hiring soldiers from any of the other castes. According to Kautilya, a body of troops who are of the same region and caste become a great asset. Sukraniti describes the characteristics of a good army.. Thiruvalluvar, the author of *Thirukkural*, says that homogeneity, tradition and valour were the most important characteristics of a good army. The Tanjore inscriptions are testimonial to the recording of 31 regiments of regular units in the Chola army. It is interesting to note that some regiments were assigned duties such as guarding the temple or being temple musicians. Even today the army has units which perform other national building tools tasks like afforestation, building roads & bridges etc.

Armies are organized as per the weapons they carry and their role in the battle. In the ancient age, one chariot, one elephant, three horses and three infantry soldiers formed the basic unit and was called Patti. This was the smallest unit of the army. Such a unit was complimentary to each other. For example, the three infantry soldiers protected the elephants and the three horses could scout ahead as sentries to look out for enemy. This smallest unit was then grouped with similar units to form larger forces. The largest such unit formation was called Aksauhini and was considered to represent the complete army. Large armies had hundreds of chariots, elephants and foot soldiers. A well-organized army became a cohesive fighting unit and thus constituted a good army.

2.3 Strategy and Tactics in War

It is not enough to only have a good regular army, which is well trained and well equipped with weapons. All good armies should have good tactics and strategy.

The word Tactics means the use of fixed drills in an intelligent manner so as to destroy the enemy in battle.

Strategy on the other hand is about deployment of all resources of a King, in peace and war to be victorious at all times. It is about ways and means to win a war.

Planning for war involves making good strategy while actual fighting in battle is done by sound tactics. What were the tactics and strategy followed by the ancient Indian armies?

Any war is preceded by a number of actions to be taken by the King and the army. The actions required to be undertaken by armies have been very well documented from ancient times. Let us see these one by one.

(a) **Marching -** Armies have to march from one place to another. Before a battle takes place, they have to march to the war front and camp. The strategic considerations for a march will require detailed planning for the route to be taken, protection of the route against invaders, weather and climate, how far the army is required to march etc. Accordingly the route will be reconnoitered

including locations of camps en-route. The terrain or geography of the area will also be studied to see good battlegrounds, local agriculture and other resources for feeding the troops. While marching, armies follow a battle order or tactical order of march-single line i.e one soldier behind another, was a marching order followed when going through forests. Similarly, different marching orders were followed depending upon the terrain. Drills were rehearsed for areas such as crossing a river or mountain where enemy can surprise the marching army by attacking from flanks. The various marching orders have been well described in Agnipurana. Agnipurana is a sanskrit text and is one of the Puranas.

(b) **Camping -** The next strategic point for consideration was the camping site to rest the soldiers after a long march. The camp site should be big enough to house the entire army and must have dry and level ground for all animals, chariots etc. to enter and exit the campsite. It must offer protection from all sides. Campsite must be near a water source such as pond or river. The camp also served as a place for resting the troops, treating the wounded and replenishing the units.

(c) **Selection of Battlefield -** Strategy in selection of battleground was based on the ease of movements of chariots, cavalry and elephants. The ground should not be marshy or have clay soil because the wheels of the chariots could get stuck. The ground must be big open land with soft mud to enable the army to use the tactics of encirclement and flanking maneuvers. There was also a consideration of space available for formations such as half-moon, arrow etc.

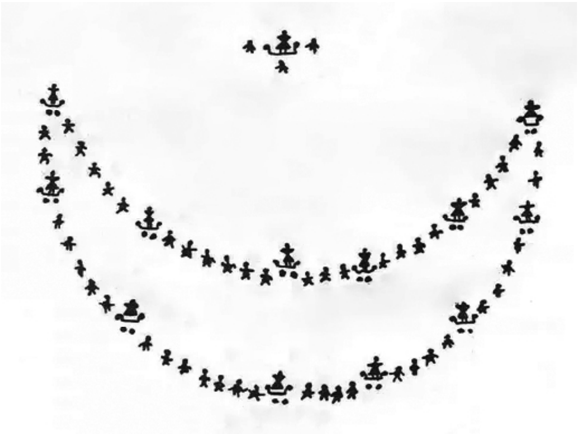

Fig. 2.1 Half-moon Formation

`Tactics' concerns the method of use of the army units in actual battle. The formation that you see above (in Fig.2.1) expects the enemy to attack in the centre and the formation will then surround the attacking enemy from all sides. The method to be adopted to break this formation and defeat the enemy is called tactics of attack. An army in attack mode adopts speed, flanking manoeuvre, etc., to defeat the enemy. An army in defence adopts various formations such as the one shown above and is called tactics in defence.

2.4 Naval Warfare

The creation of Admiralty by Kautilya during the period of Magadh Empire is evidence enough of the existence of Naval force. Ships and boats along with their design characteristics have been well written. Ships have been used for commercial purposes during the vedic period and also by empires of South India. The ancient Tamils used ships for expeditions and conquests especially in South East Asia. The Kings of Southern India undertook expeditions to establish their supremacy in Lanka as well as Indonesia, Malaysia and Myanmar. The Cholas, Pandyas, Pallavas, Cheras and the Chalukyas maintained strong fleet of naval war ships.

Intext Questions 2.2

1. How will you describe the word `Strategy'?
2. Name any three aspects of strategy for a marching army in ancient age.

Activity 2.1

Look up the internet and write down the tactical formations adopted by the Indian army, while marching for battle.

What You Have Learnt

- The units of the army had to be deployed tactically and the King and his ministers had to plan a strategy to win wars.
- The difference between strategy and tactics has been clearly shown.
- The knowledge of the ancients in aeronautics and naval warfare is praiseworthy.
- The ancient scriptures had beautifully written description of how to make an aircraft and how to use it in war and peace. Similarly, exact details are available on shipbuilding. Ancient Indians had mastered the art of naval warfare.

Terminal Exercises

1. What is Admiralty and why was it needed?
2. Explain Chaturangabala.
3. Name any three characteristics of a Good Army.
4. Name any three considerations in selecting a camping site.

Answers to Intext Questions

2.1 1. Chariot, Cavalry and Elephants

2. The Regular Army comprises on the troops who volunteers to fight for the state.

2.2 1. Strategy means to plan and prepare using all resources of the Kingdom, in peace and war, so as to be victorious always.

2. Route to be taken, Protection of the route, Weather and Climate.

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3

MILITARY ETHOS

You have learnt the manner in which ancient Indians organized their armies from a small unit called the Patti to large armies, which had hundreds of chariots, elephants, cavalry and foot soldiers. Large armies also required a Commissariat to look after their logistic needs of food, clothing etc; and since ancient Indians had known and held war ships, they even thought about an Admiralty. Such an army was required to be disciplined and loyal to the King at all times. Regular armies trained and practised the art of fighting. You also learnt about the difference between strategy and tactics.

In this lesson we shall learn about the ethos, which essentially means the customs and traditions followed by ancient armies. Ethos means, the way a soldier or the unit behaves in war as well as in public life. For e.g. a soldier is disciplined, he is honest, armies are loyal to the country and the King. You will learn about the important traditions of the army such as carrying the Flag or Dhwaj, use of martial music and the courage and valour displayed by soldiers in the battlefield. Present day armies, the world over, follow some of these customs even today.

Objectives

After studying this lesson you will be able to:

- explain the importance of a flag or Dhwaj as a symbol of importance;
- explain the importance of martial music for the soldiers in wars and
- illustrate the bravery of the Indian soldier.

3.1 Flag or Dhwaj

A flag had come to be recognized as an important symbol and was carried by kings in battle. The flag, also called the "Standard", became a recognition of a King and in turn, also became a recognition of the army. From the days of the Rig Veda, the one symbol that commanded respect and loyalty of the people was the flag. Even today the Indian flag is the most respected symbol for all Indians everywhere. Poets have glorified the flag as more valuable than the King. It was an object of national honour and pride.

Flag bearers carried the Flag to the battlefield. It was considered the greatest honour to defend it. For the armies fighting a battle, it was important to capture the flag of the opponent because that would symbolize victory. It must be remembered that in ancient times there was flag of the king and also each division of the army had its own flag and it was carried on the chariot or the elephants.

Apart from the flag, Kings used emblems. These were depictions of animals such as boar, lion etc, South Indian Kings used pictures of fish, tiger, bow in their flags.

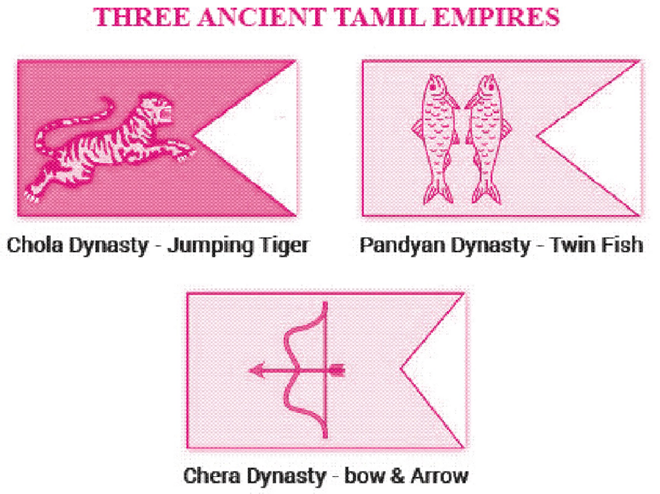

Fig. 3.1 Flag

The same picture as that on a flag was also used as an emblem on the official seal or coin. A pennant was a triangle shaped flag, which was used on chariots, cavalry and even elephants. Pennants were coloured cloth and were used to differentiate between two armies in the battlefield.

3.2 War Music

Musical instruments for war find mention in Rig Veda Samhita, implying that they were of importance in warfare. These instruments were used only for festive occasions or in war. Vedic literature mentions war drums of three types. Instruments were designed for religious festivals, cultural and art demonstrations and some exclusively for use in the battlefield. Why were they required for the soldiers? Drums and music provided inspiration to the soldiers to be brave and fight ferociously.

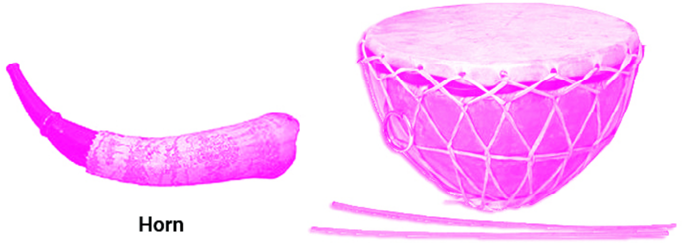

Fig. 3.2 War Drum horn or Nagara

An instrument such as Dundubhi was used to wake up troops at dawn, signify the end of a day's fighting at dusk or commence fighting at the designated hour. Like the Dundubhi, conch or shank was also used extensively in battle. The use of conch shells slowly faded with time and was replaced by other instrument such as a trumpet.

All armies of the world, even today have military bands, trumpets and bugles as part of their armed forces. Indian army infantry units maintain a band platoon, which is used to play martial music to motivate troops and also to train them in marching. In war the soldiers of the band platoon act as paramedics and help wounded soldiers to be evacuated to hospitals.

3.3 Bravery and Valour

The people of India look up to the Indian soldier as the saviour of country frontiers. A good soldier demonstrates qualities of courage, self-sacrifice, integrity, strength of character and commitment to the cause of the Nation. It is therefore, the duty of the Nation to recognise and honour the sacrifice of a soldier. The valour in the soldier is a trait that goes back to ancient times.

Bravery of soldiers has often been described in poems, which form an authentic source of historical evidence. Mothers were described to be proud of their sons joining the army even after the death of their husbands in war. This was considered as the final contribution to the Kingdom.

It is said that Valour, Honour, Pride and Clarity of mind were the four fold traits of a good soldier.

Intext Questions 3.1

1. Who carried the flag to the battlefield?
2. Name any three animals used as a symbol in the flag or emblem.
3. Name any three war music instruments.

What You Have Learnt

- A well-organized army requires certain customs and traditions to be followed so that they fight with motivation and valour.
- Each aspect of the customs and traditions had a particular meaning and became an essential aspect of the battlefield.
- The flag or Dhwaj, war music and musical instruments became a part of the army and an important symbol of war.
- The Kingdoms were recognized by the flags, emblems they created whether as a flag or coin or artefacts.
- The valour of the Indian soldier was second to none. Soldiers' mothers and wives were equally brave and examples of the pride of knowing the death of their sons in the battlefield has been eulogized in a number of poems.

Terminal Exercises

1. What is the difference between a `Pennant' and a `Flag'?
2. What was the purpose of playing the `Dundhubi' or `War drums' in the battlefield?
3. What are the important qualities of a `good soldier'?

Answers to Intext Questions

3.1

1. Flag bearers.
2. Fish, Tiger and Lion, bow
3. War drum or Nagara, Conch and Dundubhi.

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4

MAURYA AND GUPTA ARMIES

You have learnt how our ancients formed societies and developed into a great civilization. Their expansion, both geographically as well as by population caused a requirement of armed people to protect their land and people. They formed armies and built modern organisations around it for greater efficiency. The armies thus evolved were made to follow strict code of conduct and ethics in battlefield as well as in peacetime. In turn the soldier became a very respected person in society and was given extra care and privileges. The important aspect of ancient military history was that no caste system was followed in recruiting soldiers. It was capability of a soldier to fight that gave him place in the army. Armies were recognized by their flags and it became the most respected object for the entire country or Kingdom. This was the beginning of nationalism.

If you have studied Indian history at some point in your life, you would have surely known the mighty Mauryas and Gupta dynasties. Their kings were very powerful, and were able administrators who managed their huge empires. Let us find out how they were able to do to and what support they had from their armies.

Objectives

After studying this lesson you will be able to:

- describe the Mauryan empire and its army and
- explain the organization of Gupta's army

4.1 Mauryan Empire

As societies progressed, they formed larger groups and explored newer areas to prosper in agriculture, mining iron, copper, coal etc. Janapadas became Mahajanapadas. The Mahajanapadas were big settlements in Magadh, Kosala, Kasi, Saurasena (Mathura) and became centres of crafts and industry. Another major change in society was the advent of Jainism and Budhism as centres of influence among the people. The earliest ruler of Magadh was Bimbisara in 544 B.C and thereafter the rule and expansion

of the Magadh continued in small measures in the Nanda dynasty. Subsequently, in 321 B.C, the Mauryan dynasty was established under Chandragupta Maurya.

Activity 4.1

Do some research on the internet or books on Ancient Indian History and collect pictures that show the extent of the Mauryan empire under Ashoka the Great. Paste the pictures in your notebook.

From the military point of view, it is important to know why Magadh became the centre of the Mauryan Empire from where they conquered most of India. The reasons were as follows:-

- The geography of the nearby areas had surrounding mountains (five hills surrounded the capital) gave it a natural protection.
- Secondly, the land was very fertile, being the Gangetic plains, giving it agricultural richness.
- Thirdly, forest in the southern areas gave it timber and elephants.
- Fourthly, Chandragupta inherited a vast army from the Nandas.

Mauryan empire was the turning point of Indian history. Kautilya or Chanakya as he was known, wrote the famous treatise of Arthasastra. He gave the world a practical way of governance including, art of diplomacy, war strategy, law and commerce.

The Mauryas maintained a large standing army. It was adequate for all its needs of controlling very large empire. The chariots, cavalry, elephants and infantry were the main composition of the force. There were six varieties of chariots according to their role in battle. They are as follow:

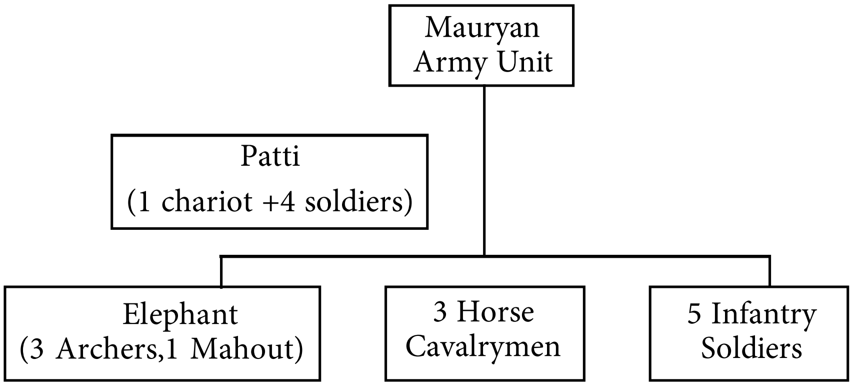
- Three types were used in the battlefield for actual fighting;
- One type was used only for training;
- One for marching towards the enemy;
- Two types for general duties in the war zone.

The chariots were two wheeled, four wheeled and eight wheeled. The Arthasastra mentions the organization for chariots, elephants and cavalry. It was considered important to have superintendents, animal trainers and well-organized areas to keep the animals. The infantry carried bows and arrows. The bow was made of the same height as that of the soldier who carried it. For its usage, he rested it on the ground and pressed with the left foot to fire the arrow. Some soldiers carried javelins and all of them, irrespective of what they carried, always had one sword with them.

There were six types of troops in the Mauryan imperial army: the Kshatriya, or troops of the hereditary warrior class who formed the majority of the army; mercenaries and

freebooters hired as individuals seeking military adventure; troops provided by local zamindars and business men; troops supplied by allies; deserters from the enemy; and tribesmen from the wild forests and hills.

The tactical organization of the Mauryan army of this period had a basic unit called the patti, a mixed group, comprising one elephant carrying three archers or spearman and a mahout (the elephant trainer and handler) three horse cavalrymen armed with javelins, round buckler and spear, and five infantry soldiers armed with shield and broadsword or bow. This is depicted diagramaticlly for you.



In today's military terms it would be called an all arms team. This twelve-man unit when assembled in three units formed a senamukha, or "company." Three of these formed together comprised a gulma, or "battalion." Units were added in multiples of three, forming an aksauhini, or "army," comprising of 21,870 patti. The phrase 'combat arms' denotes cavalry/chariot/elephants combined with the infantry soldier either together or as a combination of two or more.

Intext Questions 4.1

1. Who was the founder of the Mauryan Empire?
2. How many types of chariots were maintained in the Mauryan army?
3. What is the name of the basic army unit?

4.1.1 The Kalinga War

Ashoka is considered as one of the greatest Kings in Indian history who ruled from 269 B.C to 232 B.C. He is praised not so much for his militaristic activities as for his policy of Dhamma. Dhamma was a code of conduct or ideal social behavior common to all religions of the world. It was a uniform civil code for the people of the empire.

The Kalinga War was fought between the Mauryan Empire under Ashoka and the state of Kalinga. Kalinga was a feudal republic located on the coast of the present-day Indian state of Odisha and northern parts of Andhra Pradesh. The Kalinga war, the only major war Ashoka fought after his accession to the throne, is one of the major and bloodiest battles in ancient world history. The main reasons for invading Kalinga

were both political and economic. Kalinga was then said to be a glorious and prosperous region consisting of freedom-loving and artistically skilled people.

People from the Kalinga Kingdom, also known as the "Utkala" were the first from Bharat (present day India) who traveled offshore to the South East for trade. For that reason, Kalinga had some important ports and powerful navy.They used to follow open culture and uniform civil code. This war resulted in the death of 200,000 soldiers on both the armies and was a turning point in the life of Ashoka. It is said that Daya river, flowing next to the battlefield had red coloured water due to the bloodshed in the battlefield. Ashoka gave up violence on seeing so much loss of life and established peace and harmony in his Kingdom and guided the people to lead a prosperous life. War always results in death and destruction and Ashoka realized this.

4.1.2 Arthasastra

The period of Mauryas is also known for the birth of Jainism and Budhism as well as for the 'Arthasastra'. The word Arthasastra means the science of acquiring wealth and protection of the earth. 'Artha' also stood for material well being such as wealth, on which the prosperity of humans depended. Kautilya, also known by the name Chanakya, is said to have written the treatise on Arthasastra during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya. The treatise covers all subjects required by the King to rule over his Kingdom. It starts with how a King should conduct himself, subjects he should learn and the daily routine he has to follow to be a good ruler. The book covers the subjects of law, commerce, budget and accounts, foreign affairs and defence. For an efficient government and implementation of policies, Chanakya also mentions in detail, the administrative organization required.

Of specific interest to the study of military history is the section on Defence and War. As per Kautilya, the King had three responsibilities which were -

- Protection of the people from external aggression.
- Enlargement of territory by conquest and.
- Welfare of the people. Wars according to him were of four kinds : Mantrayuddha or war by counsel or diplomatic war. `Prakasayuddha' or open warfare i.e, a set piece battle.
- `Kutayuddha' is concealed war or secret war/psychological war.
- `Gudayuddha' or Clandestine war. Clandestine war meant war by covert operations using agents, double agents etc.

Do you Know?

Kautilya given the final authority to the king in all matters of administration. Among the seven components of the state the king is given the primary position. The Saptangas (seven limbs) of the state are:

King (Swami), Danda (Arny), Janapada (Territory), Amatya (minister), Mitra (Friend), Durga (Fort), Kosa (Treasure)

Shatru (Enemy)—- The 8th element added by Arthasastra.

Kautilya metions that the king must undergo military training.

Kautilya also refers to Chaturangbala (Cavalry, Infantry, Chariot and Elephants) as the main components of Army. Each one of them was placed under a commander. He also mentions about medical service to the Army, the recruitment policy, war plans, fortification etc.

4.2 Gupta Empire

The Gupta empire ruled between A.D 300 to A.D 550. Between the Mauryan dynasty and the Gupta period, the large empire was broken into smaller Kingdoms under Kanishka, Satvahanas and the Kalinga rulers. The basic organization of the army and its employment in battle remained similar over the years. The military of the Gupta Empire remained based on the traditional four part armies or Chaturangabala. They, unlike other armies, included a mounted cavalry by this time. They modeled the dress and armor of their cavalry after the well-crafted and equipped soldiers of the Kushan empire.

The Guptas preferred armored cavalry forces that attacked with lances or swords. The weapons used such as bow and arrow were made of metal instead of bamboo or wood as in earlier times. The Guptas seem to have relied heavily on infantry archers, and the bow was the dominant weapon of their army. The version of the longbow was composed of metal, or more typically bamboo, and fired a long bamboo cane arrow with a metal head. The longbow was reputedly a powerful weapon capable of great range and penetration and provided an effective counter to invading horse archers.

Iron shafts were used against armored elephants. Fire arrows were not part of the bowmen's arsenal contrary to popular belief.

The era of the Gupta Empire in India was all about conquering. The rulers wanted to expand their reach across India. They did this by attacking the Kingdoms around them to gain land. Samudragupta, son of Chandragupta, was a King out for conquest. He desired to unite all of India under his rule and quickly set out to accomplish this dream by starting wars across much of the Indian region. During the reign of Chandragupta II, Gupta Empire maintained a large army consisting of 500,000 infantry, 50,000 cavalry, 20,000 charioteers and 10,000 elephants along with a powerful navy with more than 1200 ships. Chandragupta II controlled the whole of the Indian subcontinent; the Gupta Empire was the most powerful empire in the world during his reign. The reason for conquest and building a large empire was to protect the Kingdom from disintegrating into smaller ones thus dissipating power. The decline of Mauryan and Gupta period led to such a disintegration and weakening of the forces thus the invaders such as the Sultanates were able to overcome the later Kings and establish their control over India.

Intext Questions 4.2

1. When did Ashoka the Great rule?
2. What prompted Ashoka to renounce violence?
3. What subjects are written in the book Arthasastra? Name any three.

What You Have Learnt

- The Mauryan and later Gupta dynasties unified India into one large Kingdom, thus protecting its integrity from external aggression.
- The established empires ruled over entire India except the southern peninsular India. Both dynasties maintained large standing armies including naval ships.
- They had evolved a very detailed process of governance, art of warfare and organizational excellence as written in the Arthasastra.
- The basic army unit (Patti) was refined into an efficient fighting machine.
- The Kalinga war resulted in very large deaths of soldiers that caused considerable hurt in the mind of Ashoka the Great. He later renounced violence and practised peace and harmony, which led his people to lead a prosperous life.
- Science of war and weapons saw changes in the form of better metallurgy in designing the weapons.

Terminal Exercises

1. What factors contributed to the Mauryan empire becoming the largest empire in India?
2. What was the composition of the smallest army unit Patti in the Mauryaan Army?
3. How many soldiers died in the Kalinga War?
4. What material was used in making weapons during the Gupta period?

Answers to Intext Questions

4.1

1. King Bimbisara.
2. Six.
3. Patti.

4.2

1. 269 to 232 B.C
2. Large scale destribution and loss of life during the Kalinga was prompted Ashoka to renounce violence.
3. Defense and War, Law, Diplomacy.

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5

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DELHI SULTANATE

The Medieval period dates roughly between 6th A.D and 16th A.D. During this period many dynasties ruled India. The period was marked by several battles which some developments of new weapons and new military strategies. The focus of this lesson will be on the onset of the rule of Delhi Sultanates in 1206 A.D. up until the last of the Mughal rule under Bahadur Shah Zafar and his overthrow in 1857 by the Britishers, which subsequently paved the way for the establishment of Colonial rule in India. The battles were many as were the methods adopted in each of them. The overall objective was to defeat the enemy and win the war.

You will learn that the number of soldiers in battles did not matter; rather it was the strategy and bravery that mattered when it came to victory. Hence the innovations and methods adopted by different rulers during period contributed to an experienced military in different regions of India. In this lesson, you will first learn the developments in military starting with the onset of foreign invasions and then study the major battles that led to consolidation of Muslim rule. You will also learn the major battle field techniques employed and the reasons for their failure.

Objectives

After studying this lesson you will be able to:

- explain the factors responsible for foreign invasion of India and its impact;
- describe the developments in Military system and
- identify the reasons for the weaknesses of Delhi Sultanates.

5.1 Foreign invasions in Medieval India

Do you know when the first foreign invasion into India took place? It was during 5th century BC that the Persian King Darius invaded the North Western part of India, which was then divided into small regional states. The division of India into many principal states and lack of unity among them provided the opportunity for King Darius to invade and annex them. Thereafter invasions from abroad continued. All invaders who came to India aimed at conquering and acquiring wealth.

Each such invasion not only brought destruction but new developments in various fields such as the introduction of new language, different religious beliefs and practices, development of art and culture and most importantly new military organizations, new weapons and tactics as well.

Important of these many foreign invasions is the one by Sultan Shahab -ud -din - Mohammed Ghori. The main reason for his expansion was to gain foot-hold in India and also acquire its huge wealth. His invasion led to setting up of Muslim rule in India for the very first time.

Do you know?

Mohammed Ghori was ruler of a small region called Ghor in today's central Afghanistan. He was originally from Turkey and he desired to expand his empire by turning to neighboring countries including India.

The invasion took place through Khyber Pass, the route that connected Kabul, the capital city of Afghanistan and the present day Peshawar in Pakistan. Geographically speaking, the Himalaya mountain ranges act as the natural frontier of India in the North, Northwest and the Eastern part, whereas the oceans cover the Southern part of India. However, at Khyber Pass the mountain ranges are low and hence provided a viable route for foreign invasions to happen. Even so, capturing India and establishing his rule was not an easy task for Ghori since he had to fight twice with the Indian local rulers - in 1191 A.D for the first time, followed by the second invasion the very next year in 1192 A.D. On both occasions he faced the Rajput king Prithviraj Chauhan who was then the ruler of Ajmer and Delhi. These battles are remembered as Battles of Tarain.

Do you know?

The Rajputs were a warrior class and in Sanskrit they were called "son of a king". They dominated much of northern India and were divided into different clans. Loyalty was to the individual clan rather than the king.

Impact of the invasion

The impact of the invasion not only paved the way for the establishment of Muslim rule but also that the Khyber Pass became the frequent route through which subsequent invasions from abroad became possible. As we will see later, Babur's invasion also came through this route, which led to the establishment of Mughal rule.

Intext Questions 5.1

1. Why did foreign invasions take place?
2. What was the reason for Mohammed Ghori to invade India?
3. Where is Khyber pass?
4. Who were the Rajputs?
5. What was the impact of Ghori's invasion?

5.1.1 The Battles at Tarain and consolidation of Muslim rule

As you have learnt above, it was the battles at Tarain that was remarkable as it provided the initial entry of Muslim rule in India. But soon after that they got involved in dealing with regular threats from Mongol invasions, putting down frequent internal rebellions that arose both within the dynasty as well as from the Rajput chiefs. They also tried to expand territory by conquest of neighboring territories. It is important to note that each of the Delhi Sultanate rulers dealt with these problems in different ways. During the reign of Khilji and Tughlaq dynasty, for example, the empire expanded West and South. The invasion from the Mongols was also effectively stopped by erecting strong defenses.

The first battle of Tarain was fought between Mohammed Ghori and the Indian Rajput King Prithviraj Chauhan in 1191 A.D. at Tarrain near the present day Thaneshwar city in Haryana. Prithviraj Chauhan won the battle. However, it was after defeating the Rajput King at the second battle of Tarrain in 1192 A.D that Mohammed Ghori was able to gain foot-hold in Northern India and thereby establish the Muslim rule. After crossing the Khyber Pass, Ghori reached North Western part of India, the present day Punjab, and attacked and captured the fortress of Bathinda which was the outpost of the Rajput kingdom.

This made Prithviraj counter-attack and recapture Bathinda by fiercely attacking Ghori's forces from both sides called 'the flanks'. The attack was a success for Prithviraj as Ghori's forces could not withstand and hence retreated. Ghori narrowly escaped death and was saved by one of his loyal slave Qutub-ud-din Aibak, who later established the Slave Dynasty in Delhi.

Note

The mistake Prithviraj made was that he did not pursue his enemy further but was satisfied with recapturing the Bathinda fort. Had Prithviraj killed Ghori in the battle then the military history would have been different. Probably, India would have seen a different medieval period without the Delhi Sultanates or even the Mughal rulers. The establishment of Muslim rule brought changes in military structure, military reforms, new weapon systems, strategies and battle field tactics.

In any case, what you should understand is that the success of Prithviraj during the first battle was not capitalised upon. Hence the very next year, Ghori returned with vengeance and attacked Prithviraj's forces in the second battle of Tarain.

Do you Know?

Prithvi Raj Chauhan was an exemplary ruler and military strategist. It is said he had the art of hitting target only on the basis of the sound. He extended his empire by defeating many kingdoms like Chandellas, Gahadavalas etc.. The Gahadavala ruler Jaychandra tried to curb the ambition of Prithvi Raj Chauhan. It is said that Prithvi Raj Chauhan abducted the daughter of Jaychandra, Sanyogita, when he was not invited for the 'Swayamvar' by the latter. This incident has been immortalized by Chand Barrdai in his epic Prithvi Raj Raso.

His major military achievement was the success in the first battle of Terrain in 1191. He forced the army of Muhammad Ghori to retreat. It is said that he did not attack the retreating army to protect the Rajput honour and tradition. Next year, in 1192, Muhammad Ghori again attacked and this time Prithvi Raj Chauhan was defeated. Many of the rulers had turned against him and did not help him in the second battle of Terrain. The defeat of Prithvi Raj Chauhan paved the way for the establishment of the Turkish rule in India which continued for about 300 years.

	When	Where	Between Whom
First Battle of Tarrain	1191 A.D	Tarain, Haryana	Mohammed Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan Prithviraj Chauhan won.
Second Battle of Tarrain	1192 A.D	Tarain, Haryana	Mohammed Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan Mohammed Ghori won.

What positive aspects could be noted from the rule of Delhi Sultanates?

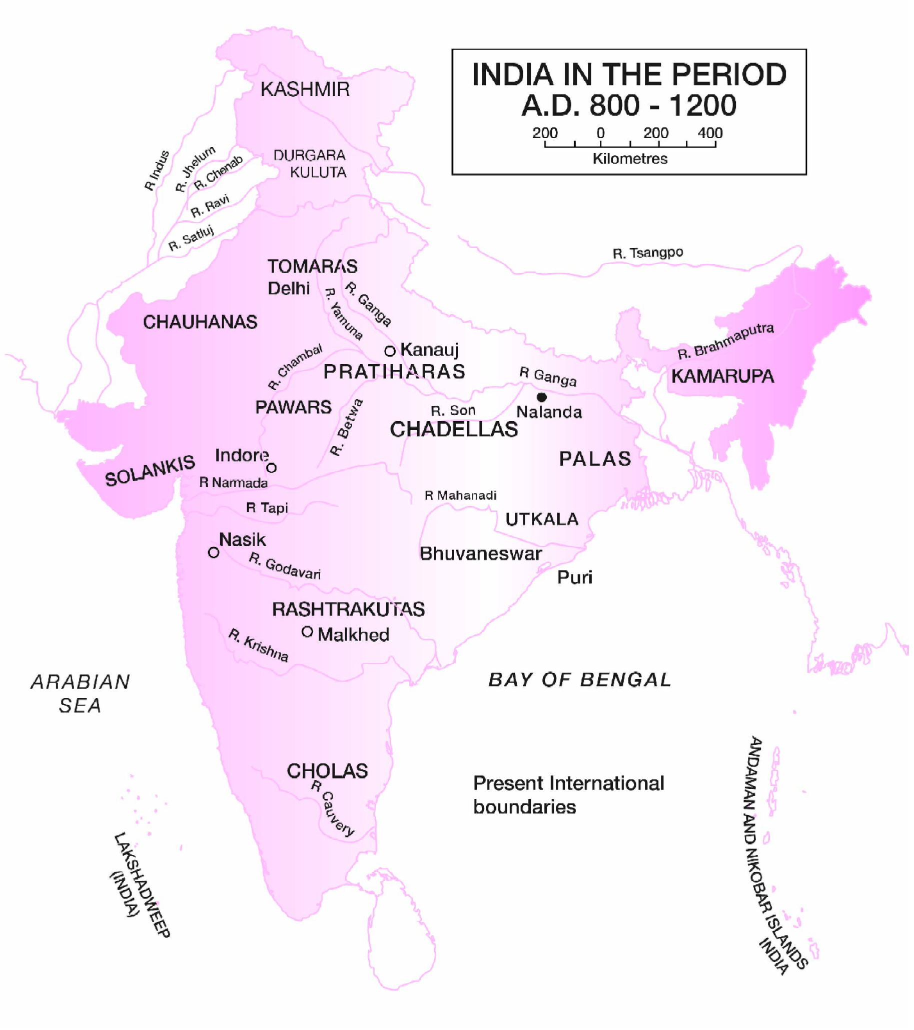
- There were changes in military structure
- Military reforms were undertaken
- New weapon systems came into being

The second battle at Tarain was significant because during this battle Ghori won the numerically strong Rajput forces. This was possible because Ghori's forces were swift in the use of Cavalry as against that of the Rajputs which were slow, although they were large in numbers. Ghori's forces were well organized with good line of command and control. The horses were fitted with horse shoes that provided high speed and life. Also, new battlefield tactics were used by Ghori by way of tactically retreating his forces which made the Rajputs move towards the centre and thereafter encircling them with their flanks and attacking fiercely. Besides, Ghori's forces were always on the offensive and hence had the option of choosing the place to strike. These techniques led to the victory of Mohammed Ghori who later captured Delhi and Ajmer and established his rule.

Besides the superior battlefield techniques employed by the Turkish forces, the successful penetration and establishment of Muslim rule in India can be attributed to the following:-

- India, at that time, lacked a unified central authority. It was divided among many small Kingdoms such as the Pratiharas and Chauhans in the North, Rashtrakutas in the Deccan or Central India and the Palas in East India.
- Small kingdoms meant less power and weak forces. It was easy for Mohammad Ghori to defeat smaller kings.
- There was frequent infighting within the Rajput clans for supremacy.

From then on, the Muslim dynasty called the Slave dynasty was founded with Qutub-ud-din-Aibak as its first independent ruler in 1206 A.D. He ruled for four years and established Muslim rule by putting down revolts from the surrounding Rajput kings. Because of his bravery and generosity he was called 'Lakh Baksh'. Consolidation of Muslim rule took place during the reign of Iltutmish who ruled from 1210 to 1236 A.D. Further territorial expansion took place during the rule of Alauddin Khilji when Gujarat, Rajasthan, Malwa, Ujjain and neighboring territories were captured. Attempt was also made to expand to the South.



Map 5.1 India (AD 800-1200)

Intext Questions 5.2

1. Who founded the Muslim rule in India?
2. Why was Qutub-ud-din-Aibak called Lakh Baksh?
3. Why did Prithviraj Chauhan lose the second battle of Tarain?
4. What tactics were employed by the Turks that made them victorious?

5.2 Military contributions

During the rule of Delhi Sultanate the military saw new developments. In fact, as and when power shifted to new Kings there were changes in the way the military was organized.Generally, it was the king or the Sultan who was the supreme commander of the armed forces. A new war ministry was created to administer the military

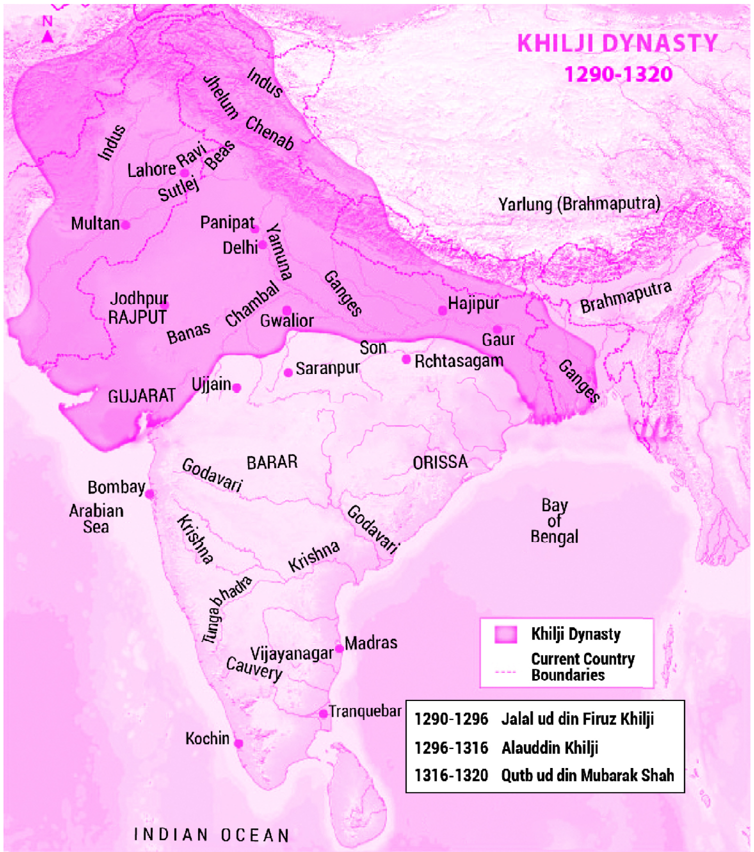
department and was under the control of a Minister called the 'diwan-i-arz'. He was responsible for recruitment of soldiers, training and maintenance of discipline in the army. Branches of the army consisted of infantry, cavalry and elephants. Loyalty of these branches was ensured through keeping them under the command of experienced and trusted people. The cavalry branch was considered paramount as it had great mobility and proved effective as well.

During the rule of Ghiyas-ud-din Balban of the Slave dynasty a strong central army was maintained to

(i) put down internal uprisings. The military was reorganized into commands. Each command was responsible

(ii) for maintaining law and order and provide support to the Sultan during rebellions. Borders were fortified to ensure strong rule and an efficient intelligence or spy system was put in place.

During the days of Khilji dynasty (Map 5.2) under Alauddin Khilji (1296-1316) a large standing permanent army was established for further expansion of the empire as well as to protect his empire from Mongol invasion. The Mongols were using gunpowder and hence it spread to India as well. However, the use of firearms and canons by the Delhi Sultanates was of limited nature and varying degrees during military operations. You will see that it was only during the Mughal rule that the effective use of these weapons was made.



Map 5.2.Khilji dynasty

Intext Questions 5.3

1. What was the name of the Minister under whom the new war ministry was created?
2. How did reorganization of the military take place?

5.3 Weakening of Delhi Sultanates

Weakening of Sultanate Empire took place for several reasons. It started from the Tughlaq dynasty itself. It is important to note that unsuccessful campaigns contributed to the weakening of the empire. For example, the invasion of Timur by the successors of Tughlaq led to desolation and to several regions demanding autonomy from the authority of Delhi. Gujarat, Malwa, Punjab and Rajasthan, which were once annexed and controlled by the Sultans, no longer remained so and they started agitating for more power and autonomous status.

The second reason was frequent internal power struggle leading to revolts from within the Sultanate which threatened internal stability. Many times succession of rulers was not peaceful. Deceit and treachery were common among the royal family where brothers and descendents attempted to capture power by killing and using other treacherous means. In fact, this was a common phenomenon in every dynasty.

The third reason was the problem of maintaining large standing army. Salary and payment issues affected the continuation of large army in due course of time. It placed a financial burden on the state leading to either levying more taxes on the people or collecting taxes from neighboring chieftains who refused to pay at times. So they had to conquer neighboring territories for wealth, which in turn drained their own wealth.

The fourth reason was the failure to control the free-floating mercenaries, who were hired for money. These mercenaries sold their services to whoever paid more money. The availability of such mercenaries led to more rebellions as the smaller kings used these soldiers to rebel against the Sultan.

And finally, internal rebellions contributed to further weakening of the empire. For example at the time of last of the Delhi Sultanate rule under Ibrahim Lodhi (1517 - 1526) rebellions by his own brother Jalal Khan and others elsewhere led to dissatisfaction inviting foreign conquest by Babur who defeated Lodhi at the first battle of Panipat in 1526 and establishing the Mughal rule in India.

Intext Questions 5.4

1. Who are the mercenaries?
2. Explain any three reasons for the weakening of Delhi Sultanate rule.

What You Have Learnt

- Medieval India was divided among many princely states.
- Rulers lacked unity which invited many foreign invasions.
- The first such invasion was by Mohammed Ghori in 1191-1192 A.D.
- The victory of Mohammed Ghori in the second battle of Tarain, led to establishment of Delhi Sultanates.
- The Rajputs were known for their valour and possessed numerically superior military strength.
- Despite the numerical superiority of the Rajputs the foreign invaders were able to win the battle through efficient military strategy and battlefield tactics and established Muslim rule in India.
- Subsequently, the military underwent organizational changes with the establishment of military commands and a permanent standing army.
- With the arrival of gun powder, new weapon systems such as artillery were introduced.
- The Delhi Sultanates could not sustain their rule due to several reasons primarily internal fighting for capturing the throne.
- Finally, the era of Delhi Sultanates ended with another foreign invasion this time under the Mughal ruler Babur.

Terminal Exercises

1. Give an account of the military tactics employed by Mohammed Ghori at the second battle of Panipat.
2. What were the military reforms undertaken by the Delhi Sultanates?
3. Highlight the military contributions of Balban.
4. Mention any four reasons for the weakening of Delhi Sultanate rule.

Answers to Intext Questions

5.1

1. Unity among the states was lacking and hence it prompted invasions from abroad aimed at conquering and acquiring wealth from India.
2. To gain foot- hold in India and also acquire its huge wealth.
3. Khyber Pass is the route that connects Kabul in Afghanistan and Peshawar in Pakistan.

4. The Rajputs were a warrior class and in Sanskrit term they were called "son of a king".
5. It paved the way for the establishment of Muslim rule in India and also that the Khyber Pass became the frequent route through which subsequent invasions from abroad became possible.

5.2

1. Qutub-ud-din-Aibak in 1206 A.D.
2. He was called Lakh Baksh because of his bravery and generosity.
3. Mohammed Ghori's forces were always on the offensive and employed new battle field tactics which Prithviraj Chauhan did not have.
4. Retreating and drawing the enemy forces to the centre and then encircling them with the help of flanks.

5.3

1. The new war ministry was under the control of a Minister called the 'diwan-i-arz'.
2. The military was reorganized into commands, each of which was responsible for maintaining law and order.

5.4

1. The mercenaries were hired for money and hence they sold their services to whoever paid more money.
2. Frequent internal power struggle; maintenance of large standing army and use of mercenaries who sold their services to whoever paid more money and hence not a dependenable force

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6

MILITARY SYSTEM OF THE MUGHALS

As you have learnt in the previous lesson the Muslim rulers of Delhi who called themselves the 'Sultans' acknowledged the authority of the 'Caliph'. However, when the Mughal rulers came to power, they repudiated the authority of Caliph and called themselves as 'Padshah'.

Another remarkable development during this period was that the European Trading Companies started establishing themselves in India. The Portuguese followed by the Dutch, the Danish, the English and the French-all came to India but they were not able to make much headway up to the time of Aurangzeb. However, as you will see later the throne became virtually vacant after the death of Aurangzeb. For all these factors it is said that with the arrival of Mughals, a new age started in the history of India.

Objectives

After studying this lesson you will be able to:

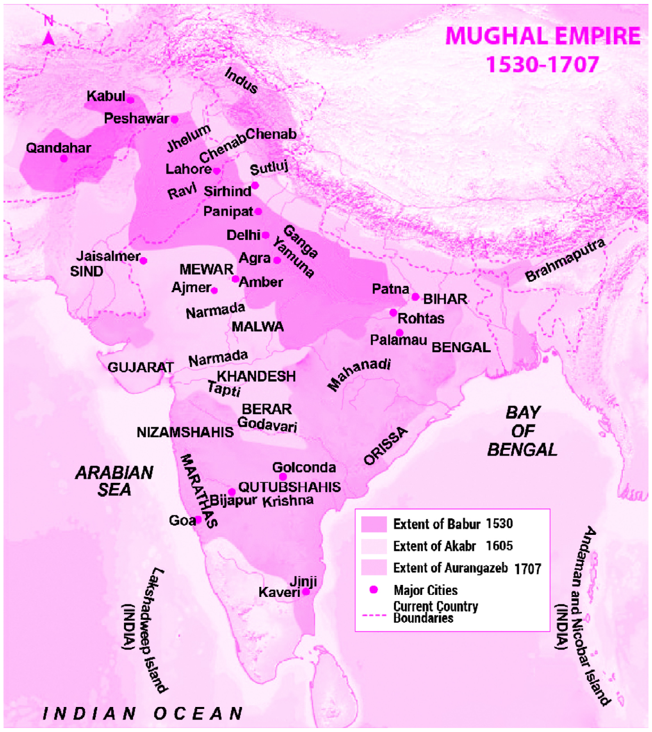
- describe the dynamics of Mughal Empire in India and
- explain the Mughal military structure

6.1 Overview of Mughal Empire

Mughals from Central Asia ruled India for more than three hundred years - from 1526 up until 1857 - when the last Mughal ruler was overthrown and British established their control. During these three hundred years of Mughal period the military underwent many changes. We can learn all this from the recorded history of the battles that they had fought. Who established the Mughal empire? How did they come to India? And who were the prominent rulers? Here are the answers to these questions.

The Mughal Empire in India was founded by Babur. He established himself in Kabul and then invaded India from Afghanistan through the Khyber Pass.

It was in a battle at Panipat, which is now located in Haryana that Babur defeated the numerically superior forces of the last of Delhi Sultan Ibrahim Lodi. With the defeat of the last Delhi sultan ruler, Babur fought with the Rajputs under Rana Sanga of Mewar, and by 1529 he dismantled the Afghans of Gangetic Plains. On his death in 1530, he left behind a new Empire which encompassed all of northern India from the Indus River on the West to Bihar on the East, and from the Himalayas in the North to Gwalior in South.



Map 6.1 Mughal Empire

After Babur's rule his son, Humayun took over power and assumed the throne in 1530, but in a short period of 10 years he was driven out of India into Persia by the Afghan rebels. However, Humayun made a triumphant return from Persia to India again in 1555.

The other prominent ruler that the Mughal dynasty saw was Humayun's son Akbar, who established the throne under the administration of Bairam Khan in 1556. It was during Akbar's rule,`Mughal influence' through out the country reached its political height. Akbar left behind an internally stable state with reliable political, administratiave and military structures.

Akbar's son Jahangir inherited both his father's administrative system and his tolerant policy toward subjects but he neglected the affairs of the state and came under the influence of rival courtiers. His rule did not continue for long and it passed on to his son Shah Jahan who took over power in 1628. However, his rule also saw financial

problems. The country witnessed maintenance of the court costing more than the revenue. Later in 1658, as a result of Shah Jahan's illness his eldest son, the liberal Dara Shikoh assumed the role of administrator. But, Shah Jahan's younger son, Aurangzeb took over power as the sixth Mughal emperor by executing Dara Shikoh. Although Aurangzeb succeeded in expanding the empire to its greatest extent, his political and religious intolerance proved fatal to the stability of Mughal society.

The last emperor, "Kaiser-i-Hind" Bahadur Shah II was exiled by the British, after his involvement with the Great Uprising of 1857.

Intext Questions 6.1

1. Who were the Mughal kings after Babur ? Name any three kings.
2. When was the first battle of Panipat fought?
3. What was the reason for weakening of Aurangzeb's empire?

6.2 The Mughal Military Structure

As the Mughals came from Central Asia they brought the Central Asian military tradition along with them. A new style of combat was adopted due to the arrival of gunpowder and with that a new kind of tactics was also employed. Earlier, this was not the case since fighting predominantly revolved round the use of horses and elephants with weapons like bows, arrows, swords and shields. But from now on a new phase of military combat was adopted that focussed on the use of artillery and the use of muskets, bombs, etc. This does not mean that the older weapons were completely replaced. In fact, they were complemented with new ones particularly the artillery.

This contributed to the change in battlefield tactics about the deployment of the units in the battle, the positions of the infantry, cavalry and artillery in battlefield and how they had to be employed. And not only were there changes in the adoption of military tactics but also corresponding changes in the manner in which these different military units were to be maintained. New organisations were created with civilian administrative institutions.

As far as the structure is concerned, the Mughal Army consisted of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. Among these, artillery held a subordinate position compared to that of the infantry and cavalry. Besides, elephants were also used. Under the Mughals, the emphasis on the numbers and quality of the horse in an army. However, it was the artillery that was used extensively to break through the enemy forces and defeat them. Even during the first battle of Panipat, the artillery played an important role in defeating Ibrahim Lodhi's forces.

a) **Artillery:** The general name given to this branch was Top-khanah. Babur's artillery was of two kinds, the heavy and the light, or "as they call the latter, the artillery of the stirrup. The heavy artillery was called the 'Kazan' or heavy canon

which was able to fire balls of about 20-25 pounds in weight while the lighter canon was called 'zarb-zan' which was mobile and could be moved in different places and was able to fire 3 to 4 pound weight of projectile. The Kazan were big guns and were used against forts and fortified positions. Since these canons were heavy it was difficult for the army to move or maneuver them effectively during battles. In such cases, it was the lighter canons the Zarb-Zan which was effective as it was quite mobile.

Besides, there was also a third kind called 'firingi' or Frankish canon, which was much smaller than the zarbzan. The last kind of Babur's artillery consisted of a heavy siege gun which fired projectiles of about 100 pounds or more.

b) **Elephants:** Long before the Mughal Empire fell into decay, elephants had become principally beasts of burden or means of display, and their role in the battle reduced significant. Yet, Akbar made much use of elephants by bringing them into the field in great numbers. Under Akbar the elephants ridden by the emperor were called khasah (special), and all others were arranged in groups of ten, twenty or thirty, called halqah. The Elephants were aggregated as groups and formed a single division.

c) Discipline in the military was extremely lax, if not entirely absent. Once thrown into confusion, it was impossible to restore a Mughal army's discipline. During the march they moved without order, with the irregularity of a herd of animals.

The Mughal military had an elaborate system of arrangement to take care of invasions. There was a person called Mir Tuzak (literally, Lords of Arrangement) whose responsibility was to identify the route, decide on the marches and proceed ahead, select a place for encampment and lay out the site of the various camps and the lines of shops. When carrying out these duties, the first Mir Tuzak was more commonly known as Mir Manzil, Lord of the Stages.

d) **Camps:** Each soldier had a tent as shelter. Outside the gate of the enclosure were the elephants and horses with their establishments on one side; and the records, the carts and litters, the general of artillery, and the hunting leopards on the other. The heavy artillery was ranged at a distance and defended the approaches.

e) **On the March:** The heavy artillery went first, followed by the units of the infantry called the advance guards. The baggage followed the combat unit. In the baggage first came the camels carrying the imperial treasure. Immediately behind these came the imperial kitchen. The army came after the baggage.

f) **Equipments:** During battles, the Mughals used a wide variety of weapons. The generic name for arms and armour was silah (plural aslah). Broadly, they can be classified into short arms and weapons for distant attacks.

6.2.1 Short arms ranged into five classes. They were:

1) swords and shields,
2) maces,
3) battle axes,
4) spears and,
5) daggers.

Besides the above, the Mughals also used weapons for more distant attacks. They were of three different types:

1) the bow (Kaman) and arrow (Tir),
2) the matchlock (banduq or tufang) and
3) the pistol (tamanchah).

Of these three, the Tir-Kaman was the most popular. In fact, it served as the primary weapon of the cavalry, and the Mughal horsemen were famed for their archery.

"The sword was better than the dagger, the spear better than the sword, the bow and arrow better than the spear."

The generic name of a sword was tegh (Arabic), shamsher (Persian) or talwar (Hindi). The Arabic word saif was also used occasionally. One kind of short-sword was called the nimchah-shamsher. Apart from these there were many other kinds of weapons that were used. They are as follows:

DHUP (asa-shamsher, i.e. staff-sword): a straight sword, adopted from the Dakhin. It had a broad blade, four feet long and a cross hilt. It was considered as an emblem of sovereignty and high dignity and was therefore displayed on state occasions.

SIROHI: "Whoever was struck on the head by these Indian blades was cleft to the waist, or if the cut were on the body, he was divided into two parts."

PATTA: a narrow-bladed, straight rapier.

GUPTI: a straight sword having a walking stick as its sheath.

Along with the sword naturally comes the shield; then known as chirwah & tilwah.

The mace (gurz) usually formed part of the equipments of a Mughal warrior. The battle-axe (tabar) was a triangular blade with one broad cutting edge. The usual generic name used for spears of all kinds was the Arabic word sinan. The head or point was called sunain, and the butt was the bunain. Besides these, there were also other varieties of daggers that were in use. To name some of them: Jamdhar, khanjar, katta and peshqabz.

Intext Questions 6.2

1. Name the different branches of Mughal military.
2. What were the different kinds of artillery used by Mughals called?
3. How did the Mughals organize themselves during invasions?
4. List some of the weapons used by the Mughals.

What You Have Learnt

- The Mughals hailed from Central Asia;
- Their military traditions were superior to those of the Delhi Sultanates who were not administered properly;
- The Mughal army was well organized and reached its zenith during the rule of Akbar;
- Cavalry was the main arm as it provided greater mobility;
- The artillery was the supporting arms of the Mughals;
- The technological and tactical surprise that the artillery contributed was unparalleled;
- Various kinds of weapons were used and discipline was ensured

Terminal Exercises

1. Who were the prominent rulers under Mughal dynasty?
2. How was the Mughal military system organized?
3. Give an account of the weapons used by Mughals.

Answers to Intext Questions

6.1

1. Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan and Anuragzeb etc. (Any Three)
2. April, 1526 A.D.
3. Policy of political and religious intolerance.

6.2

1. Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Elephants.
2. Heavy and light artillery.
3. Heavy artillery first followed by the infantry called as the advance guards and then logistics units comprising of the camels bearing the imperial treasure. The treasure was succeeded by the hunting establishment, which was followed immediately by the imperial kitchen. The entire army came after the baggage.
4. Swords, battle-axes, spears, daggers and maces.

7

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BATTLES OF MUGHAL ARMY

In the previous lesson, you studied the factors that encouraged Babur to invade India, composition of the Mughal Army and their war equipment and weapons. You also learnt that the Mughal artillery was a new weapon of war and terrifying to the enemies. The gunpowder played a vital role in winning battles and in the establishment and expansion of the Mughal empire.

In this lesson, you will study the three important battles fought by Babur which laid a solid foundation of the Mughal rule in India. Panipat (a town in Haryana) has been described as the pivot of Indian history for 300 years. And its story begins in the first great battle that took place in 1526. The victory at Panipat, significant as it was, did not allow Babur the luxury to sit back and savour the moment for long. For there were other enemies such as that of Rana Sanga, the powerful ruler of Mewar to be subdued in land called Hindustan. After capturing Delhi, Babur lived for only four more years. His son Humayun and grandson Akbar continued the consolidation of Mughal power after his death.

Although Mughal influence reached its political peak during Akbar's time, the foundation was laid by Akbar's grandfather.

Objectives

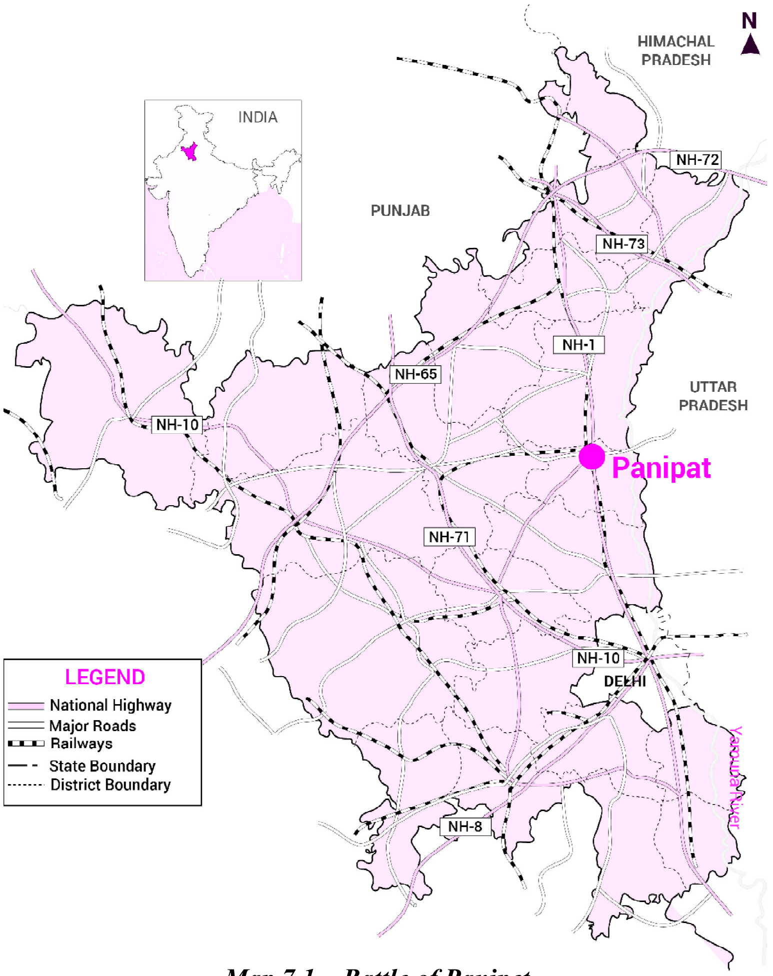
After studing this lesson you will be able to:

- explain the first battle of Panipat and battle field tactics of the Mughals and
- discuss the power-struggle that existed during the early years of the Mughal Dynasty.

7.1 The First Battle of Panipat

The First Battle of Panipat took place in 1526 between the invading forces of Babur and the last of the Delhi Sultanate Empire under Ibrahim Lodi. It took place at Panipat (Haryana) and marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire. The significance of this battle was that this was one of the earliest battles involving the use of gunpowder as

firearms and field artillery in India.



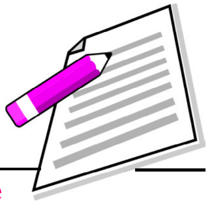
Map 7.1 - Battle of Panipet

7.1.1 Why was the Battle Fought?

Ibrahim Lodi the last king of Lodi dynasty attempted to extend the royal authority and asserted his absolute power over his citizens. He was a cruel king and the people hated him. This made the governor of the Punjab, Daulat Khan Lodi, invite the Mughal ruler Babur, to invade India. Babur accepted the offer and inflicted a crushing defeat on Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat in 1526. Ibrahim was killed where upon the loose aristocratic confederacy of the Lodis faded.

Intext Questions 7.1

1. What is the significance of the Battle of Panipat?
2. Why did Daulat Khan Lodi invite Babur to invade India?



7.1.2 Military Tactics of the First Battle of Panipat

According to estimates, Babur had 15,000 men whereas Ibrahim Lodi's forces numbered 100,000. This means that Ibrahim forces were numerically superior to that of Babur's forces. Babur's army was a mixture of Turks, Mongols, Iranians and Afghans and consisted of cavalry and gunners with gunpowder matchlocks and cannons while Ibrahim Lodi's forces consisted predominantly of war Elephants and heavy Cavalry besides Infantry. Victory depended on the battlefield tactics.

What is a matchlock?

It is a device that is used for igniting gunpowder. It was during the 15th century A.D. that this mechanism was used. The Mughals brought this technology to India and used it in the first battle of Panipat.

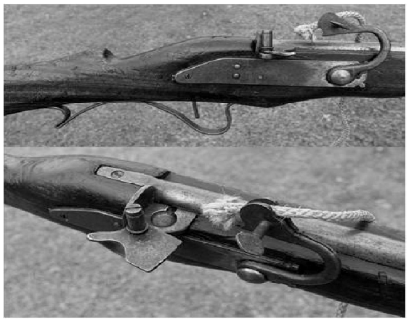


Fig. 7.1 Matchlock

Babur succeeded in winning the battle owing to new tactics introduced by him such as the Tulghuma and the Araba. Tulghuma is a tactic aimed at dividing the whole army into small units and placing them on the flanks. Araba meant carts that were placed in large numbers in rows facing the enemy and tied to each other with ropes.

Babur further divided the divisions on the flanks into Forward and Rear divisions. Babur knew that his army was less in number and hence the best way for him was to split his army into formations so as to encircle the enemy from all sides. Behind the carts cannons were placed, protected and supported by mantlets which could be used to easily maneuver the cannons.

These two tactics made Babur's artillery lethal. The cannons could be fired without any fear of being hit, as they were shielded by the bullock carts held in place by ropes. The heavy cannons could also change their direction for new targets, as they could be maneuvered by the mantlets which were on wheels.

Babur's tactics at Panipat showed the influence of a mix of two military traditions - The Ottoman and the Mongol-timurid traditions. The adoption of the cart-wagon line allowed them to create artificial defenses for their infantry.

On the other hand, Ibrahim Lodi's, army relied heavily on Elephants and Cavalry. Besides, he also had infantry which was not well developed. They were predominantly foot archers and Pashtun tribal foot soldiers. The battle field tactics of Ibrahim Lodhi consisted of five-fold division such as the vanguard and the units on, the right, the left, the centre and the rear. Ibrahim Lodhi tactic was to use his strike forces of Elephants and heavy Cavalry.

Babur's men used gunpowder effectively against Lodi's army, with the help of two experienced Ottoman gunners specially brought for the purpose. Then, taking Lodi by surprise, two wings of Babur's army attacked from the rear and side. It was a grim affair. Thousands died on both sides. In less than three hours, Ibrahim Lodi was killed and the Delhi Sultanate was history.

Aftermath : The victory of Babur's invading army in the First Battle of Panipat, led to the establishment of one of the great empires of medieval India - the Mughal dynasty. Even then Babur had to encounter several other opposition to his rule and the first one came in the form of the Rajput King Rana Sanga, the ruler of Mewar who fought Babur at Khanwa.

Intext Questions 7.2

1. What is Tulghuma and Araba?
2. What was the outcome of the battle of Panipat?

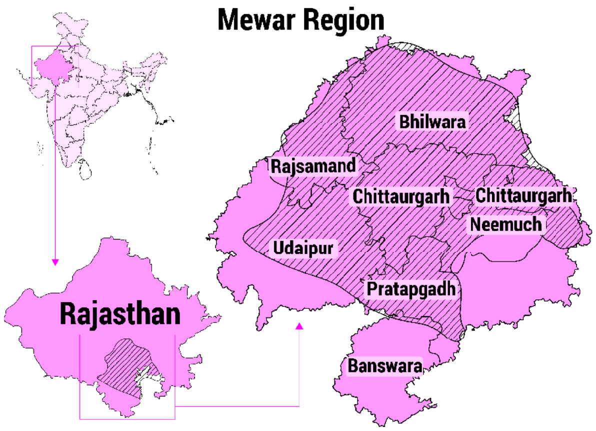
7.2 Battles during the early years of the Mughal Dynasty

At the time when the Mughals captured Delhi, the Rajputs were still ruling some parts of North West India. By the beginning of 16th century, their strength reached its height under the rule of Rana Sanga (Rana Sangram Singh), who was the king of Mewar in Southern Rajasthan and who was also able to unite many other neighboring Rajput kings to fight against foreign rulers. However, Rana Sanga was defeated in a fierce battle by the Mughal invader Babur, and the splendour of a united Rajput polity waned rapidly. It is largely from that period of Rajasthan's history that the view of the Rajputs as valiant warriors is derived. It is important, therefore, to briefly highlight Rana Sanga. He fought three battles with Babur.

Rana Sanga of Mewar

Maharana Sangram Singh (12 April 1484 - 17 March 1527) known as Rana Sanga, was the Rajput ruler of Mewar, which is now located within the geographic boundaries of present-day Rajasthan. He ruled from 1509 and 1527.

Rana Sanga succeeded his father, Rana Raimal, as king of Mewar, in 1508, following a fierce power struggle with his brothers. Upon assuming the throne he set about consolidating his power. One of Sanga's first acts as the ruler was to attack **Malwa**, which was suffering from internal dissension between its Sultan Mahmud Khilji and its Rajput Wazir, Medini Rao.



Map 7.2 Mewar Region

Rana Sanga emerged as a powerful ruler after conquering Malwa. He then turned his attention towards north-eastern Rajasthan, which was then under the control of Khilji's ally, Lodi. He invaded the region and was successful in capturing several major areas, including the fort of Ranthambore.

Lodi retaliated and invaded Mewar. Sanga's forces proved to be too strong for Lodi's Afghans. The Battle of **Khatoli** which Rana Sanga fought against Ibrahim Lodi was a big success for the Rajputs. In the battle, the Maharana lost an arm and became lame for life but this did not deter his spirit. Later, in another battle at **Dholpur** against Ibrahim Lodi, the Rana Sanga once again defeated Lodi and captured most of present day Rajasthan.

With his growing stature as a powerful ruler in India, he gained much recognition. Owing to his repeated success in the northern territories of India, he set his ambitions high and planned to capture Delhi and bring the whole of India under his control.

7.2.1 The Battle of Khanwa

Initially, Rana Sanga believed that Babur had plans to leave India. But intelligence gathered suggested that Babur was getting ready to consolidate his newly gained successes. Therefore, Rana Sanga, decided to wage war against the Mughal invader.

At first, he forced Afghan fugitive princes like Mehmud Lodi and Hasan Khan Mewati to join him. Then he ordered Babur to leave India.

As Rana's and Babur's troops faced each other in Khanwa, near Fatehpur-Sikri, in 1527, a bloody battle followed, resulting in death and destruction. Although, the Rajputs had surrounded Babur, but his technically superior army won the battle.

The reason for Babur's success was that even before the battle took place Babur had carefully inspected the battle site. Like in the Battle of Panipat, he strengthened his front by procuring carts which were fastened by iron chains. These were used for providing shelter to horses and for storing artillery. Gaps between the carts were used

for horsemen to charge at the opponent at the right time. To lengthen the line, ropes built of raw hide were placed over wheeled wooden tripods. Behind the tripods, matchlock-men were placed who could fire and, if required, advance. The flanks were given protection by digging ditches.

In addition to the regular force, small contingents were kept on the left flank and in front for the tulghuma (flanking) tactic. Thus, a strong offensive-defensive formation had been prepared by Babur.

Rana Sanga, fighting in a traditional way, attacked the Mughal army's flanks. He was prevented from breaking through by reinforcements dispatched by Babur. The carts and matchlockmen were ordered to advance, pressing on the Rajputs and their allies. The battle which lasted for not more than 10 hours, was bitterly contested and became an exceedingly brutal affair. At a critical moment of battle, the defection of Silhadi and his contingent caused a split in the Rajput forces. Rana Sanga while trying to rebuild his front was wounded and fell unconscious from his horse. The Rajput army thought their leader was dead which resulted in disorder, thus allowing the Mughals to win the day. Despite putting up a gallant fight, Rana Sanga and his allies suffered defeat.

With his numerically huge army as compared to that of Babur, Sanga perceived that he would win the battle against Babur. However, Babur's tactics and the efficient use of artillery and cannons was no match for Rana Sanga. The Rajputs had no answer to the wheeling tactics of the Mughal cavalry. Babur's artillery had won the day for him; it had finally established the Mughal rule over India and eventually sealed the fate of the Rajput revival.

7.2.2 The Battle of Chanderi

Chanderi was under the Muslim rule for a long time before being captured by Rana Sanga during one of his wars with Ibrahim Lodi. It was later given to Medini Rai, who had served Sultan Mahmud Khilji as prime minister. Medini Rai was one of Rana Sanga's most distinguished lieutenants. He assisted Rana Sanga in many campaigns against the Sultans of India. He fought along with Rana Sanga in the battle of Khanwa against Babur. After the battle Medini Rai returned to Chanderi. But Babur decided to make Chanderi his next objective.

Chanderi was a walled town. The citadel was built on a hill above the town, with an outer-fort below the hill. The citadel's water supply was lower down the hill, and was protected by a double line of walls that ran from the citadel down to the outer fort. The town's location made Babur's artillery less effective than normal. Babur's chief of ordnance, was unable to find a position above the height of the walls, and so work began on building a mound for the mortar. The rest of the army was ordered to build ladders and mantlets. Babur's next move was to send Araish Khan to meet with Medini Rao with a peace offer - if Medini Rao would surrender Chanderi then he would be rewarded with Shamsabad. This offer was refused.

The strategic planning and clever use of men and weapons by Babur made it clear to the defenders of Chanderi that the end of the siege was close. At this point they performed the ritual of Jauhar, killing their women before making one final desperate attack on Babur's men.The fall of the town had happened so quickly that Babur himself could not take part in the battle.

After the Battle of Chanderi, no Rajput ruler ever challenged the authority of Babur.

Intext Questions 7.3

1. Who were the opposing forces at the Battle of Khanwa?
2. What was the outcome of the Battle of Khanwa?

What You Have Learnt

- Babur laid the foundations of what was known as the Mughal empire, by crushing the Lodi Dynasty in the First Battle of Panipat.
- Mughal Empire faced administrative as well as several other security challenges such as the threat from Rajputs.
- Ibrahim Lodi as the Sultan of Delhi had made several failed attempts to subdue the Rajputs of Mewar.
- Babur who attempted to engulf the Rajputana. The Battle of Khanwa was one such successful attempt which breached the stronghold of the Rajputs.
- Subsequently, the fortified town of Chanderi witnessed the final bloodshed which broke the spine of the Rajputs and allowed Babur to finally proceed to establish his empire.

Terminal Exercises

1. What military tactics were employed by Babur in the first battle of Panipat?
2. What were the battlefield tactics employed by Babur in the Battle of Chanderi?

Answers to In Text Questions

7.1 1. It was one of the earliest battles involving the use of gunpowder firearms and field artillery in India.

2. Ibrahim Lodi's harsh rule built discontent among many and hence the governor of Punjab Daulat Khan invited Babur to invade India.

7.2 1. Tulghuma is a tactic aimed at dividing the whole army into small units and placing them on the flanks centre where as the Araba meant carts that were

placed in large numbers in rows facing the enemy and tied to each other with ropes.

2. Establishment of Mughal dynasty

7.3 1. Babur and Rana Sangha of Mewar

2. Babur won the battle

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8

RISE AND FALL OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

In the previous lesson you learnt that Babur had laid the foundation of the Mughal Empire by capturing major portion of Northern India. He was a great military leader. Who employed innovative tactics and use of gun powder to build a formidable Army. Fighting in India required adaptation to the new environment which had mountains, forests, marshlands and built up area. Hence it demanded new tactics and diversification and combined arms approach. The Mughals easily adapted to this environment and were prepared to guard against their newly built empire in India.

Babur's successors Humanyun, Akbar, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb made great efforts to not only consolidate their empire but also to expand its borders. They had exceptional military as well as administrative skills. In this lesson, let us find out more about the Mughal rule in India.

Objectives

After studing this lesson you will be able to:

- explain the Mansabdari System during Akbar's rule;
- explain the nature of war in Second Battle of Panipat;
- highlight the experiences of Akbar's army in battle of Haldighati and
- identify the causes of decline of the Mughals.

8.1 The Mansabdari System

Mansabdari was a system first introduced by Akbar for military administration with the objective of sustaining his army. It was a system originally borrowed from Central Asia but in the Indian context Akbar included Indian Muslims, Rajputs and Afghans as well. The system served as the basis for maintaining Mughal military and civil administration. In this system every man in the Mughal State who was employed above the position of a common soldier (or messenger) became a mansab.

A Mansab belonged to both civil and military administration and could be transferred from one department to another. In other words it is a position, rank or status within the army.

The mansabdari system was not hereditary. The Mughal officers, whether Hindus or Muslims were granted territorial commands in return for their military service. Each of them had to bring some number of men at arms, horses or elephants to the army and were rated as per the numbers they brought with then.

Do you know?

Mansabdari System is a system of military administration first introduced by Akbar in 1571. He wanted to maintain his army by including Hindus and Muslims and giving them ranks or positions in the military depending upon how many armed men they could bring with them.

The highest mansab that could be held by a subject, not of the royal house, was that of commander of 7000 men. In the later years though, we find instances of promotion to 8000 or even 9000. The mansab of a prince ranged from 7000 up to 50000, and even higher. In the Ain-i-Akbari, sixty-six grades are stated, beginning at commanders of 10000, and ending at those set over 10 men.

In addition to the simple division by mansab alone, there was also a grouping of officers into three classes. They are as follows:

i. from 20 to 400 were "officers with rank" (mansabdar);

ii. from 500 to 2500 were Nobles (Amir, pl. Umara);

iii. from 3000 to 7000 were Great Nobles (Amir-i-Azam)

All mansabdars were kept on either of two lists:

i. Hazir-i-rikab, present at Court;

ii. Tainat, on duty elsewhere.

Pay (tankhwah) might be either given in cash (naqd); or an assignment of the land revenue (jagir) of a certain number of villages or of a sub-division.

Fines were of various types, such as for

- deficiency in horses (tafawat-i-asp);
- deficiency in equipment (tafawat-i-silah);
- deficiency of troopers (tafawat-i-tabinan) etc.

Other incidents of military service that affected pay and allowances were:

- Absence without leave (ghair-haziri);

- Illness (bimari);
- Leave & furlough (rukhsat);
- Desertion (farari);
- Discharge or resignation (bartarfi);
- Pension;
- Death (fauti).

The Mughals also devised method of honouring with distinctions. They were:

- Titles;
- Robes of Honour;
- Gifts of Money or other articles;
- Kettledrums;
- Standards & Ensigns.

8.2 Second Battle of Panipat

The Second Battle of Panipat marked the beginning of Akbar's rule and also his territorial expansion. It was fought in 1556, between the army of Hem Chandra Vikramaditya (Hemu) and the forces of Akbar. This was during the early phase of dominance of Mughals in India where, their rule was restricted to parts of Punjab, Delhi and Afghan. It was the victory at the second battle that further consolidation and expansion of Mughal empire took place. Akbar's opponent was Hemu who had large forces as compared to Akbar.

a) Hemu was the Prime Minister of Adil Shah Suri of the Suri Dynasty. He was also known as Hemachandra Vikramaditya. A month before the second battle of Panipat took place, Hemu attacked Delhi and won over Akbar's forces in the Battle of Delhi 1556. He then crowned himself as Samrat Hemachandra Vikramaditya. However, the following month in November 1556 Akbar counter attacked Hemu at Panipat and took over the rule of Delhi.

b) Thirty years after Babur had defeated Ibrahim Lodi, the Mughal army assembled once again at Panipat under the leadership of Akbar. Ali Quli Khan Shaibani was sent by Akbar with a strong cavalry unit to destroy the train of Hemu's artillery which was weakly guarded. This proved to be a major handicap for Hemu. Although Hemu had lost his artillery to the Mughals even before the actual battle started, his forces were still numerically superior to those of Mughals. Hemu's army was composed of 30,000 strong cavalry and a mighty contingent of 500 elephants. Hemu led his army from the front, atop an elephant named Hawai. The Mughal military formation was on the traditional lines with left and right flanks and vanguard assisting the centre. There were at least 10,000 horses

in the cavalry of Mughals. Akbar and Bairam Khan stayed in the rear of their forces, 8 miles from the battleground. Panipat witnessed another fierce battle which echoes the maxim that 'numerical superiority no guarantee to attain victory in wars', rather it is battlefield tactics that matters.

Aftermath

In the battle Hemu was wounded by a stray arrow and captured. Later, Akbar's regent, Bairam Khan beheaded Hemu. After the Second Battle of Panipat, the victors occupied Delhi and Agra and the sovereignty of Akbar over Delhi was confirmed.

Do you know?

The word Sovereignty is derived from the Latin word 'superanus' which means supreme. It therefore means supreme power or authority to govern.

Intext Questions 8.1

1. How were the Mansabs honoured?
2. When was the second battle of Panipat fought?
3. Who were the opposing forces?

8.3 The Battle of Haldighati

The battle of Haldighati was another historic battle fought during the rule of Akbar in June 1576. It was fought between the ruler of Mewar in Rajasthan, Rana Pratap Singh and Raja Man Singh of Amber who was a great military general of Akbar. Soon after the second battle of Panipat, one by one, all the Rajput kings acknowledged Akbar's supremacy except Rana Udai Singh of Mewar who refused to accept Akbar's supremacy and decided to defend Chittor, his main fortress and capital. Akbar attacked Chittor with a huge army of 40,000 which had guns and muskets while Chittor was defended by 8,000 Rajputs who were ill equipped.

There were large numbers of civilians also in the fort. The fortress fell after a heroic battle in which the Rajputs fought to the last man while their women folk performed collective self-immolation. With the loss of Chittor, Mewar had lost the fertile part of its kingdom to the Mughals. Besides, the unsuccessful battle at Chittor led to loss of the treasury crippling its resource and also demoralizing the fighting ranks. But the next ruler of Mewar, Rana Pratap Singh fought again with Akbar at Haldighati.

a) **Maharana Rana Pratap Singh :** Rana Pratap Singh was born in 1540 and was given military training and became an excellent rider and expert swordsman. He ascended the throne of Mewar in 1572. Rana Pratap stood alone and was in no position to challenge the might of Mughal Empire under a capable king like Akbar. Akbar tried to win over Rana Pratap by offering him a position in his

court provided he became his vassal. But Rana Pratap rejected this offer. Akbar therefore decided to defeat Rana Pratap when all other diplomatic efforts failed to subdue him. Some important points about Rana Pratap's preparation to fight Akbar were as follows:-

- Rana Pratap took necessary measures to prepare for the coming Mughal invasion. To start with, he established himself in the western hills and forests of his kingdom. He selected the rock fortress of Kumbalgarh as his new capital. He strengthened his fort of Gogunda, north-west of Udaipur and made it his forward base. He remodeled his government and organised it to conduct a long-lasting campaign against the superior Mughal army.
- Pratap toured every village of his state and impressed upon his people the necessity of unity and sacrifice to face the impending danger. Pratap did not believe that only one caste should fight. He felt this was an obsolete concept. He therefore registered the support of not only the martial Kshatriya caste but of all-other castes including the aboriginals, known as Bhils of Rajasthan.
- On his part, Akbar wanted to subdue RanaPratap before his ideas could influence other Rajput kings. Akbar selected Raja Man Singh to lead the Mughal army against Rana Pratap.

b) **The Battle** : Pratap wanted to select the ground of his own choice where his small army could fight the Mughal army with some tactical advantage. He selected the area of Haldi Ghati pass, which was not only a hilly terrain but had a lot of thorny bushes and trees to provide necessary cover. The area of Haldi Ghati also provided an easy exit for Pratap's small army in case of defeat. The troop strength and organisation for battle were as under:-

- According to Mughal court historian Abdul Qadir Badayuni, Pratap's army had approximately 3,000 cavalry. Pratap had perhaps 3000 to 4000 cavalry, some elephants and about 3,000 Bhil infantry men who were also good in use of bow. Pratap's army had neither guns nor muskets.
- The Mughals had approximately 16,000 cavalry, 8,000 infantry, elephant corps and guns, with overall strength of about 28,000 troops. It was organised on the same lines as that of Babur's force.
- The Mughal army deployed with skirmishers holding the front line, behind which was deployed the vanguard. Then came the powerful centre while the flanks were protected by strong contingents deployed on the left as well as the right wings. In the rear were the mobile enveloping contingents who were used to attack the flanks and rear of the enemy army.

- Pratap's small army had a vanguard while the remainder army was divided into left, centre and right wings. He had deployed Bhils, his infantry, to guard the pass from both the flanks. The battle was fought on 18th January, 1576. Pratap took the initiative and started the attack. Before long, Pratap's army was decimated and this unequal contest ended.

c) **Aftermath :** Rana Pratap's army had suffered crippling losses and most of its gallant chiefs had been killed. The blood of Mewar had irrigated the soil of Haldi Ghati. The strategic route to Gujrat from Delhi was secured.

Akbar expected that either Pratap would be captured or killed during the battle. But Pratap had managed to escape after offering a firm resistance where his personal valour had won the hearts of all his followers.

So, from Akbar's point of view, battle of Haldighati was a barren victory, as Pratap continued the struggle to the bitter end, and Akbar had to mount further expeditions to crush Rana Pratap, but without success.

8.4 Causes of Downfall of Mughals

There are several causes for the decline of the Mughal rule in India. They are as follows:

- An open country was a pre-requisite for success of Mughal army, for without this their cavalry could not be deployed effectively. In a mountainous terrain, they were at a terrible disadvantage.
- The army became, in effect, a body of mercenaries who served for personal gains, and were ever ready to desert when things went bad. There was no discipline in the military.
- While Mansabdari system was the key to the structure of Mughal administrative setup, it had its own disadvantages in the army. Each man had so much to lose and so very little to gain, for example, a cavalier rode his own horse, and if it was killed in action, the compensations were disproportionate.
- The most critical point of a battle was the death or disappearance of the leader. The troops lacked discipline and determination; and were subject to panic and sudden flight.

Intext Questions 8.2

1. When was the battle of Haldighati fought and who were the opposing forces?
2. What was the outcome of the battle?

Note

What You Have Learnt

- Mansabdari system was founded by Akbar.
- This system evolved to solidify honorary distinctions for the Mughal warriors. However, despite consolidating power, Akbar was forced to encounter another battle at Panipat for the second time during which the sovereignty over Delhi was established.
- Another aspect is that there was continuous struggle against the Mughals by the Rajputs. Rana Pratap, the gallant son of Udai Singh, dared to oppose the mighty Mughal emperor of India, even after the defeat of Chittor.
- Pratap continued his struggle against the Mughals even after Akbar's barren victory in Haldighati.
- The Mansabdari system which was the source of strength for the Mughal administration proved to be the cause of downfall of the Mughal military structure.

Terminal Exercises

1. What do you understand by the Mansabdari system?
2. Write a short note on the second battle of Panipat.
3. What were the tactics employed by the Mughals at the battle of Haldighati?
4. Mention the causes for the downfall of the Mughals

Answers to in Intext Questions

8.1

1. Titles, Robes of Honor and Gifts
2. October 1556
3. Akbar and Hemu

8.2

1. June 1576 between Akbar and Maharana Rana Pratap Singh
2. Akbar won the battle

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9

COLONIAL ERA AND THE INDIAN SEPOY

From our previous lessons we learnt about how the military system came into existence in India and what changes took place over the centuries. In this lesson let us try to understand how the Europeans came into India and ruled our land and in the process laid the foundation for the Indian army, capable of fighting modern day wars.

As you know, India has its natural mountain barriers in the North called the Himalayas and in the South flanked by the Arabian Sea in the West and the Bay of Bengal in the East, thus forming a peninsular India. It is a land of a multi cultural and multi ethnic society with a variety of religions and languages.

After the Mughal rule the English started colonizing India. India then was not a one-nation country with a strong central army or King. This existence of many smaller states favored the European settlements. First came the Portuguese, followed by the French and the British.

Objectives

After studying this lesson you will be able to:

- explain the history of colonial rule in India;
- describe the establishment of the three Presidencies- Madras, Kolkata and Mumbai;
- identify the events leading to the formation of the 'Native Indian Army' by the English and trace the rank structure in the British army.

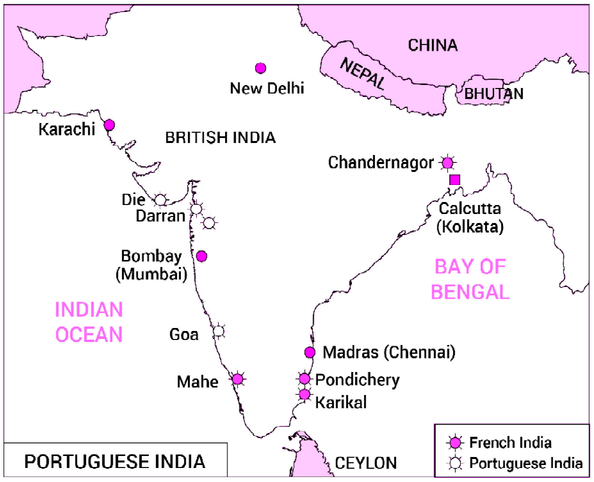
9.1 History of Colonial Rule

From the military history point of view it is important to review the prevailing situation in India when the Europeans set foot here. Throughout history from ancient times, small kingdoms were comparatively weaker and hence were exploited and conquered. India was a fragmented state, which allowed the British to exploit, and this was the only reason why they succeeded in enslaving the country. There were the Jats, Marathas, Nizam, Rajputs etc. Unfortunately they were not a one big kingdom but

consisted of small princely states, zamindars etc. This period of our history saw four major countries of Europe that came to India for trade and commerce because our country was rich in tradition, wealth and culture. The countries involved were Portugal, France, Holland and Gt. Britain. Let us see each of their exploits starting from the 16th Century to 1947.

9.1.1 The Portuguese in India

Do you know who came first and explored our India? It was the Portuguese. The opening up of seaborne trade of the Europeans in the Indian Ocean to India made a historic revolution in Indian History. By the end of the fifteenth century, Portuguese explored not only the western coast of Africa but also a portion of the mainland beyond the Cape of Good Hope. The original idea of sending the Portuguese that was of the Pope to find the direct sea routes to the resource rich countries especially for the spices and promote Christianity. It was Vasco da Gama who landed in Calicut in India on May 17, 1498. To utilize the rich resource of India and also for the development of their commerce, factories were established and the main aim was to ensure trade. Portuguese occupied the Indian territory by not only establishing factories on the coast of India, but also by establishing military garrisons at a number of strategic points, i.e. at the entrance of the Red Sea and elsewhere outside India to make sure that these strategic places were under their control to do business. They set up military garrisons in India in order to avoid any conflicts with the local Zamorins of Calicut as well as with the Muslim rulers. They also appointed a Viceroy to administer Portuguese nationals. At the beginning of 1505 Francisco d'Almeida set out in command of a large fleet and 1500 soldiers, with orders to build fortresses at Kilwa, Anjadiva, Kannanur and Cochin.In 1510, Alfonzo de Albuquerque captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur and made it the capital of the Portuguese eastern empire. A second important centre for the Portuguese in India was Diu in Gujarat. Portuguese spread in India is shown on the map (Map 9.1).



Map 9.1 Portuguese India

Intext Questions 9.1

1. Who came first and explored India?

2. Who landed in Calicut, India in1498?

9.1.2 The Dutch in India

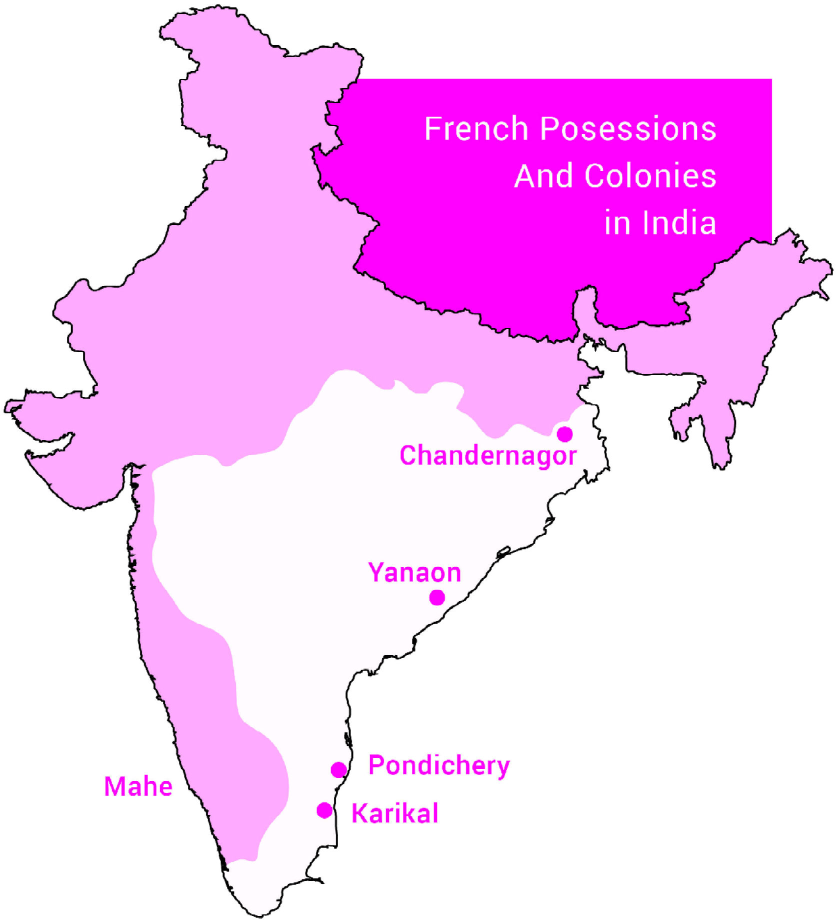
Do you know who these Dutch people were? The people of Holland are called the Dutch. After the Portuguese the Dutch also explored the high seas and crossed the Indian Ocean and landed in Indian Territory for trade purposes. In 1602 the United East India Company of Netherland was formed and permission was given by the Dutch government to trade with the East Indies including India. All these settlers established their factories in strategic locations in order to attract and develop their business. It also enabled them to easily go back to their home country. In 1605, Admiral Van der Hagen established the first Dutch factory in Masulipattanam in Andhra Pradesh. The other factories that were built were in Pettapoli (Nizamapatanam), Tirupapuliyur and Devenampatnam. The Dutch negotiated with the king of Chandragiri in 1610 and had another factory at Pulicat and it was fortified and named as Geldria. The Chief of Pulicat Van den Broecke became the governor and made a factory at Surat. In 1627 Dutch Bengal was established. The Dutch in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Agra and Burhanpur, Bimlipatam, Karikal, Chinsura, Patna, Balasore, Cochin, Kasimbazar, Gustavus constructed several factories and forts. The other Dutch factories in India were successful than the Portuguese.

The British faced tough challenge for the Dutch, while establishing themselves. This resulted in wars between them. Due to the Anglo-Dutch rivalry, Trivancore Marthanda Varma gave a fatal blow to the Dutch East India Company in the battle of Colachel in 1741, which resulted in complete defeat of Dutch power in Malabar. As a result the British made use of this victory and so they captured the Dutch strongholds.

9.1.3 The French in India

After the Portuguese and the Dutch,, the French also established their companies. In 1664 Jean-Baptiste Colbert founded the French East India Company (Map 9.2). The company established its first factory at Surat under Francis Caron in 1668 and the Second factory was established a year later in Masulipattanam. French East India Company under Francois Martin in 1674 established a trading centre at Pondicherry. In 1693 Dutch captured Pondicherry but returned it to French later. The French acquired Mahe in 1720, Yanam in 1731, and Karaikal in 1738. The other factory they established was in Chandranagar in Bengal. In 1701 Pondicherry was made the capital of French settlements in India. Francois Martin was the President and the Superior Council and director general of French affairs in India. Later in 1742, Joseph Francois Dupleix took charge of the French empire in India. In 1746 he captured Madras but failed to take the neighboring British fort St.David. There were series of fights between the French and the British. In 1744 a British Officer Robert Clive arrived in India who

shattered the hopes of Dupleix to create French Colonies in India. During the Seven Years War (1756-63) between France and England, the French forces were defeated and the capital was captured in 1761. The French East India Company lacked support of their government. In 1765 Pondicherry was returned to the French after a peace treaty with England. After the Napoleonic wars in 1816, all the establishments from Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yanam, Mahe, Chanderanagore, Surat, Machilipatnam and Kozhikode were returned to France. The French colonies in India remained separate from British India, without any interference.



Map 9.2

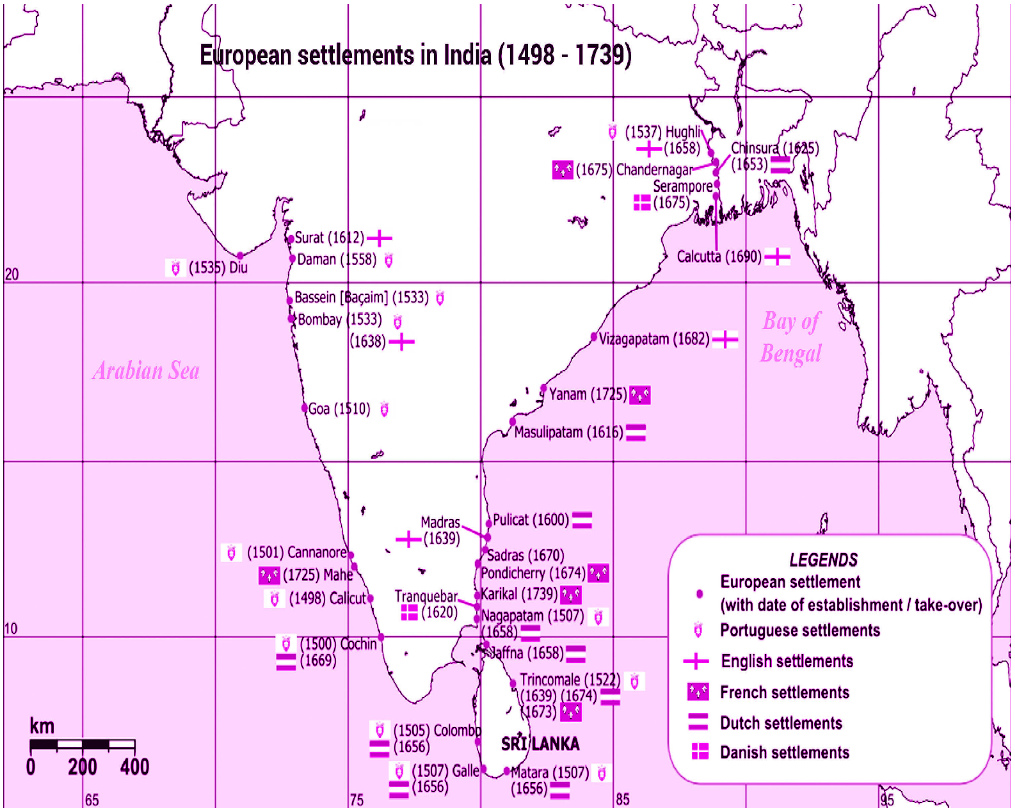
Intext Question 9.2

1. Who established first Dutch factory in Masulipatnam?
2. Mention few places where the Dutch established their factories in India.
3. Who established the French East India Company in India?

9.1.4 The British in India

As we have seen already that the British East India Company established its presence in India way back in 1612, wherein they established factories in India for trading

purposes. The Company slowly consolidated its foothold by being friendly with all the local rulers and cleverly exploited their weaknesses. As was the case with other Europeans, the British East India Company also had a few troops, which were later supported by locally recruited sepoys. The Company won a major victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757, which became the remarkable beginning of its foothold in Eastern India. The Strength of the East India Company increased after its victory in 1764 at the Battle of Buxar in which it defeated the combined Mughal armies of Nawab of Bengal, Nawab of Awadh and King Shah Alam II and expanded its territory around its bases in Bombay and Madras. The Anglo-Mysore Wars (1766 -1799) and the Anglo-Maratha Wars (1772-1818) gave way to the control of the vast region of India south of Narmada River. Indians in almost all the regions of the country contested the Company's rule. They could not stop the rebellions and therefore in order to suppress the rebellions, the British Parliament passed a bill to take over the administration of India from the East India Company by the British Crown on 2nd August 1858, immediately after the First Indian War of Independence in 1857. The East India Company was condemned by the British Government for their lack of control and allowing this event to take place.



Map 9.3- European Settlement in India

To avoid further disaster in future the company surrendered all their powers to the Crown. The title of Viceroy was introduced who was the representative of the British Crush in India. A complete picture of the presence of various colonies is given in the map given above (Map 9.3).

Activity 9.1

You have learnt how the Europeans came and established the ports in India. Identify the port cities where the foreigners built factories.

9.2 Idea of the Three Presidencies

What is the meaning of the word Presidency? It means an office where the President sits and controls the area under him/her. Why did the British come up with the idea of Presidencies? As you have seen, the British established factories and started trade in large number of commodities. The control and administration of the factories and the people employed by the British was to be coordinated under one person. They built Fort St George in Chennai and later established the **Madras Presidency** in 1684. William Gyfford became the first President. What started off as a Headquarters for administration later started controlling other areas militarily. The British started expanding their control into Mysore, Thanjavur, Vishakapattinam etc in the South and similarly, areas around Kolkotta and Mumbai. This led to fights with the local rulers and with the established kingdoms of the Nizam, Marathas, Rajputs and the Nawab of Bengal. The role of the Presidencies created in **Kolkatta, Chennai and Mumbai** were as follows:-

- To have an administrative office to control the activity of trade and commerce from the ports.
- To ensure the safety and security of the goods and services of the trading companies.
- To build a strong army in order to expand and establish control in India.
- The Company's military under Robert Clive fought many battles to establish its supremacy and control over India. The main battles fought were the 1757 Battle of Plassey, the 1764 Battle of Buxar (in Bihar) and The Company thus became the de facto ruler of large areas of the lower Gangetic plains by 1773.
- It also proceeded slowly to expand its dominions around Bombay and Madras. The Anglo-Mysore Wars (1766-99) and the Anglo-Maratha Wars (1772-1818) ensured its control of large areas of India south of the Sutlej River.
- Establish a civil-military rule in India.

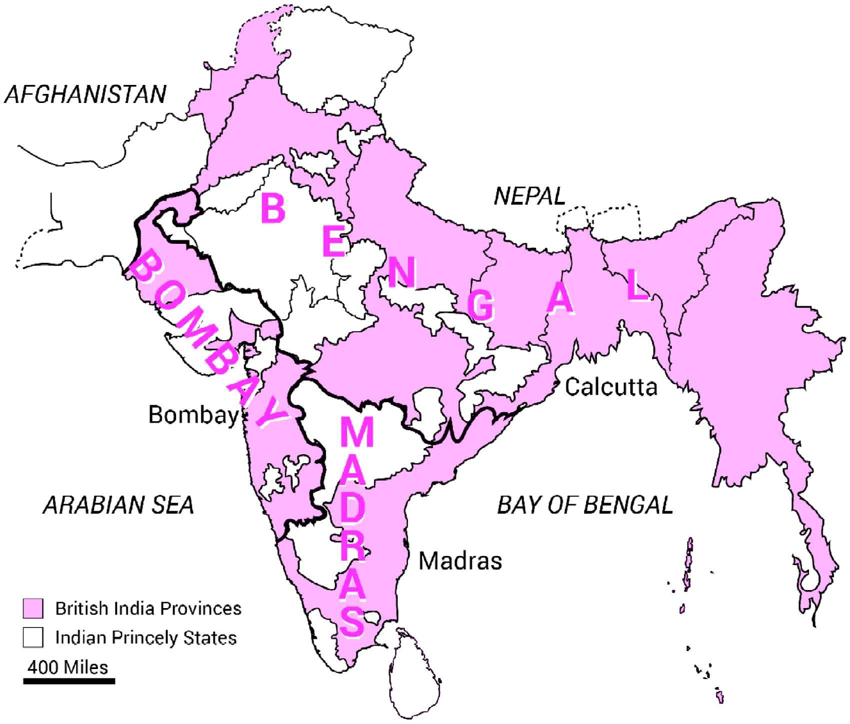
  The famous quote that "the Sun never sets in British Empire" which indicates the expansion of the British Colonies across the globle. Wherever the British conquered countries they became permanent settlers. Thus, the three Presidencies of Madras, Bengal and Bombay were created both as administrative as well as military centers.

Intext Questions 9.3

1. What is the meaning of Presidency?
2. When was Bengal Presidency established?

9.2.1 The Organisation of the Presidencies

Having created the Presidencies the East India Company made an organization, in each of these locations, to rule the areas, which were annexed by them. The Presidencies had one Governor who was the head and assisted by a council of four members. This included one Commander-in-chief of the Army. Each of these presidencies had its own army and was called Bengal Presidency (the Bengal Army), Madras Presidency (the Madras Army) and Bombay Presidency (the Bombay Army). They had regular regiments of British soldiers and officers. Slowly the Company started recruiting Indian natives to serve as sepoys in these armies. You will learn in the later sections how men were selected to become soldiers. In the map (Map 9.5) given below, you can see the territory controlled by each of these presidencies with Bengal being the largest and Bombay the smallest.



Map 9.5 - Administrative areas of India in the 1930s

9.3 Native Indian Army

The western countries believe that Indian army became a professional army because of the British. This is wrong. You have seen in the previous lessons on how well we had established armies and fought various wars. You will learn later how popular Western

perception on the origins and ethos of the Indian Army emphasizes that it was the period from the mid eighteenth century to the period when India gained Independence from the British rule in which the Indian Army emerged as a cohesive fighting army. However, you have learnt that Indians were past masters raising armies and having effective functional organizations since as early as the vedic times. Therefore, in this section we will first see the state of India, its empires and the armies so that one can understand how the Dutch, Portuguese, the French and the English exploited us and ruled over India for 200 years, and plundered our wealth and honour.

The origin of the British Indian Army and subsequently the army of independent India lies in the origins of the Presidency Armies, which preceded them. The first purely Indian troops employed by the British were watchmen employed in each of the Presidencies of the British East India Company to protect their trading stations. These were all placed in 1748 under one Commander-in-chief, Major-General Stringer Lawrence who is regarded as the "Father of the Indian Army". From the mid-eighteenth century, the East India Company began to maintain armies at each of its three main stations, or Presidencies of British India, at Calcutta (Bengal), Madras and Bombay. The Bengal Army, Madras Army, and Bombay Army were quite distinct, each with its own Regiments and cadre of European officers. All three armies contained European regiments in which both the officers and men were Europeans, as well as a larger number of 'Native' regiments, in which the officers were Europeans and the other ranks were Indians. They included Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry regiments and historical sources refer to the Bengal/Madras/Bombay Artillery/Cavalry/Infantry (the latter often termed 'Native Infantry' or 'N.I.'). From the mid-eighteenth century onwards, the Crown began to dispatch regiments of the regular British Army to India, to reinforce the Company's armies. These troops were often referred to as 'H.M.'s Regiments' or 'Royal regiments'. By 1824, the size of the combined armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay was about 200,000 and 16 European regiments. In 1844 the combined average strength of the three armies was 235,446 native and 14,584 European.

It is important to understand that the sea played a vital role in colonial era because the European powers began to send their ships to India for trade. The ships of Spain, Portugal, Holland, France and England fought with each other on their way, in the high seas, more out of trade rivalry than any military significance. It will be seen later that the British very cleverly and systematically overcame the French, Dutch and Portuguese to establish themselves to rule over India for almost 200 years. The first factor was that, Great Britain had established a very strong navy and was considered a great naval power. It gave them the force and mobility to go to any part of the world and build their business. The second was the wealth of India and the desire and greed of the British to prosper at the cost of Indians. The third and the most important factor, which helped them to succeed, was that India was divided amongst small princely states and there was no single unifying ruler. The Mughals in the North were a declining power and so were the Marathas in the South. The decision that the Englishmen took to recruit Indians in their force can be considered as the starting point for the

Note

development of the present day Indian Army. Obedience, hard work, patience, preparing them to work under any circumstances formed the basic ethos and life of an Army soldier.

9.3.1 Identification of warrior class among Indian Society

Can you imagine a person without physical or mental fitness serving in the military? No. The person has to be physically fit and should fulfil the criteria required by the services. Therefore, the British recruited heavily from what they called as the 'martial races' for service in the colonial army. The Marathas, Mysore army in the South and Bengalis in the East created maximum problems for the British. Also, the Rajputs, Jats and the Gurkhas were used to resist and fight with the Mughals and had the spirit of a warrior.

The British, therefore created a Martial race and named the Sikhs, Jats, Rajputs and Gurkhas as martial race communities. They did not include the South Indians and Bengalis. The British wanted to create a caste difference and recruit only those whom they considered as being loyal to the British Raj and the community. 'Martial race' comprised typically brave and well-built men who had been wariors traditionaly suited to the soldiers. Men from these communities had developed qualities.

Do you know which was the first army in British India? The Bengal Army was among the first to come together to form a impressive unit, with recruits coming mostly from Awadh (present-day Uttar Pradesh). The Hindu upper-caste from the Bengal Native Army had a collective common interest. The Indian troops in the English East India Company's service were recruited as infantrymen and commanded only by the European officers.

The increase in the number of troops became essential between 1763 and 1805 and it is accounted that the Bengal army grew from 6,680 to 64,000 men, the Madras army from 9,000 to 64,000, and the Bombay army from 2,550 to 26,500.

Each Presidency army had a overall commands. For example, the officer who commanded the Bengal army was the commander in chief and so it was for other Presidency armies also. The recruitment of South Indians was required to defend the British Empire against the French and also essential support units such as Engineers, Artillery and cavalry were required. South Indians were recruited for such regiments. This system continued upto the 1857 mutiny. The East India Company with its native Indian army could not defeat the rebellion.

This prompted the Queen of England to establish British rule and have a proper army. Thereafter the British had a relook at their requirement of army and made a policy of recruiting soldiers from the Sikhs, Dogras, Gurkhas and select Muslim communities from Punjab and Baluchistan. These soldiers were also tested in many places including World War I and II.

The Gurkhas were also promised to be taken to England and serve the Queen later. That is why you have Gurkha regiments in today's British army. The British used the word 'Native' to describe Indians and hence we have the word Native Indian Army. The British used this term during the period of recruitment.

9.3.2 Rank Structure in the British Army in India

We saw how the recruitment took place for sepoys of the Indian army. Let us now move on to the rank structures. The rank structures are very much essential to have command and control in the units.

Ranks are prestigious to the army. Before we see the ranks in the army let us understand why we need these ranks. Just as in a factory we have the supervisor and manager, we have ranks in the army. The reasons for having ranks are:-

- Command and control during war & peace.
- Better administration of Army
- Some ranks were created to act as a link between the British officers and the sepoys.

In the British Indian army, the term Sepoy was a designation given to the Indian soldier. They were from the local communities of the Bombay and Madras presidencies. As mentioned earlier, the sepoy in the Bengal army was from high class Brahmin family. The basic chain of command started with the European captain at the top, followed by subaltern, sergeant majors (also European), under whom were subedars, jamadars, and havildar-naiks (recruiting agents).

The sepoys (native soldiers) in each battalion were divided into ten companies that comprised one subedar, three jamadars, four naiks, two drummers, one trumpeter, and seventy sepoys. Earlier the subedar had commanded an independent company, now his company became one among nine or ten that made up a battalion.

What You Have Learnt

- The colonial powers originated from Europe
- They came to India for trade and commerce
- There was lack of unity among Indian rulers then
- The colonial powers had hatred among themselves and fought with each other
- They organized armies for the security for the three Presidencies in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta and later they started recruiting soldiers regularly from Native Indians
- The high level officers belonged to British while the lower level soldiers were from the natives
- Rank structures were introduced slowly to these armies

Terminal Exercises

1. Name the countries of Europe that came to India for trade and commerce.
2. How did the Portuguese occupy the Indian territory?
3. How did the British capture the Dutch strongholds in Eastern India?
4. Which of the combined armies that the Britishers defeated at the battle of Buxar in 1764?
5. What does the title of Viceroy signify?
6. Mention the role of Presidencies created by the Britishers in India.
7. Give any two factors that led to British supremacy over the French and Dutch.
8. What are the reasons for introducing structures in India?

Answers to Intext Questions

9.1

1. The Dutch.
2. Vasco Da Gama.

9.2

1. Admiral Van Der Hagen
2. Masulipattinam, Pettapoli, Pulicat.
3. Francois Martin

9.3

1. Presidency means an office where the President sits and controls the area under him/her.
2. 1765

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10

BATTLES FOUGHT IN THE COLONIAL ERA

In the previous lessons we learnt how the native Indians were recruited in the British Army and the establishment of the three Presidencies. The British wanted to make themselves as the sole rulers in India. Moreover, they also had their differences and animosity with the Dutch and French on matters of trade and commerce. A number of wars were fought between these nations. Let us see the major battles fought by the British in their quest to establish supremacy and domination in India.

Objectives

After studying this lesson you will be able to:

- List the Wars fought by the British to establish their power in India.

10.1 The Anglo Dutch Wars

The British could not tolerate the presence other Europeans especially the Dutch who were having a great deal of trade when they entered India. It was a kind of business rivalry where the British wanted to have a monopoly on trade. Therefore, to suppress their power the British went to war against the Dutch in India as well as in European seas. There were four Anglo- Dutch Wars between 1652 to 1783.The war between the Dutch and British was mainly over the trade interests and they were entirely naval in character.

The First Anglo Dutch War in 1652-1654 was fought in the waters of Goodwin Sands, the Second War in 1665-67, the third war in 1672, and the fourth in 1770-1773. Then there was the Seven Years War (1756-63). This was the last major conflict before the French Revolution to involve all the great powers of Europe. In India, the outbreak of this war in Europe changed the long running conflict between the French and the British trading companies for influence of power. The war spread beyond Southern India and into Bengal, where British forces under Robert Clive recaptured Calcutta from Nawab Sirajud-Daulah, who had the support of French, in the Battle of Plassey in 1757.

Note

Intext Questions 10.1

1. How many Anglo- Dutch Wars took place between 1652 to 1783?
2. When was the Battle of Plassey fought?

10.1.1 The Battle of Adyar- 24 October 1746

This battle was a part of the First Carnatic War between the English and the French. This particular battle was between the French East India Company and the forces of the Nawab of Arcot to recapture Fort St George. Nawab of Arcot, who was a close ally to the British, gave his army. His son Mahfuz Khan led his troops to regain the fort from the French. In the battle that followed, Khan was forced to retreat to South of Adyar River and later he captured the area of Santhome. However, The French forces, which included native Indians, trained by the French, attacked the British from the seaside. They used effective guns effectively and a pitched battle followed. The effective artillery fire broke the defences of the Khan's troops and the French retained control over St George Fort. It will be later battles in which the British finally managed to defeat the French and remove them from India.

10.1.2 The Battle of Wandiwash -22 January 1760

This battle was a part of Seven Year War, which weakened the French position. It was a decisive victory for the British who ended the French dominance in Southern India. Wandiwash was besieged by the French forces with an approximate strength of 2000 men under the command of Thomas Arthur de Lally. Similar strength of British force under the command of Colonel Eyre Coote arrived at Wandiwash to relieve the fort. Lally could see some unrest like situation so he sent his troops to make a charge along with artillery, followed by a cavalry charge where his army could not resist the determined musketry (Musket is a rifle which was long and used in 17 and 18th century). Lally moved his infantry into the battle. Accurate artillery fire from the British artillery destroyed an important ammunition dump. This caused a collapse of one flank of the French forces and they were forced to retreat to Pondicherry.

10.1.3 The Mysore Wars

There were four military confrontations in India between the British and the rulers of Mysore during the years 1767-69, 1780-84, 1790-92 and 1799. During 1761 a Muslim adventurer by name Hyder Ali who was a commander in chief made himself as the ruler of Mysore and started expanding his rule. In 1766 The East India Company joined hands with the Nizam of Hyderabad to fight against Hyder Ali but later the Nizam withdrew and the British were left alone to face Hyder Ali. In the first war Hyder Ali appeared before the company and dictated peace. In the second war in 1780 Hyder Ali joined hands with the Marathas to fight against the British and established himself in Karnataka. Afetr the death of Hyder Ali in December 1782 the Britisher's made peace with Tipu Sultan, son of Hyder Ali. A treaty called the Treaty of Manglore was signed in 1784.

When Tipu's name was dropped from the company's "friends" list by Governor General Lord Cornwallis the third Mysore war began in 1790. Tippu was stopped in 1792 at Seringapatam (now Shrirangapattana, Karnataka) and was forced to surrender half of his dominions. Tipu then requested France for help in fighting the British, which was agreed and given. Governor General Lord Mornington undertook the fourth war and in a fierce battle Tipu died and the British defeated his troops

10.1.4 The Maratha Wars

There were three Anglo-Maratha Wars between the army of British East India Company and the Maratha Empire during the years 1775-1782, 1803-1805, 1816-1819. The first war began with the treaty of Surat and ended with the treaty of Salbai. After the fall of Mysore in 1799-1800 the Marathas were the only major power left outside the control of British India and during the second Maratha war the British again defeated the Marathas.

Do you Know?

Shivaji created a body of professional army in place of irregular army. The army was put under a chain of command and was paid in cash. The importance of Navy was realized very early by the Shivaji and a strong Navy was created which was stationed at Kolaba. Similarly Forts were also maintained properly as it played a vital role in the defence mechanism. The officers were appointed especially at forts to take special care of it.

The smallest unit of Cavalry consisted of 25 troopers and was placed under a Havaldar. The Cavalry was divided into two classes-Bargis and Shiledars. The Bargis were given the horses and arms by the state while the Shiledars had to find them on their own. The smallest unit of Infantry consisted of 9 soldiers and was placed under Naik.

The third Maratha war was the final and decisive conflict between the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company. This war left the company in control of most of the India. At the end of the war, all of the Maratha powers had surrendered to the British. Marathi language was recognized in the Bombay Presidency and started after 1820.

Intext Question 10.2

1. Who was the commander in chief who later became the ruler of Mysore?
2. Who was Hyder Ali's Son?

What You Have Learnt

- The colonial powers were at war with each other.
- The reasons for the several wars they fought were rivalry over trade and

commerce and jealousy.

- The wars led to expansion and control of power by the British over large territory
- The British used different tactics to win over the native forces.

Terminal Exercises

1. When and between whom was the seven years' war fought?
2. How were the French forces able to retain control over St. George's fort?
3. What were the causes for the third Mysore war?
4. Which Maratha war led to the complete control of India?

Answers to Intext Questions

10.1	(i)	Four	(ii)	1757
10.2	(i)	Hyder Ali	(ii)	Tipu Sultan

11

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REVOLT OF 1857 AND REFORMS IN THE INDIAN ARMY

The British faced a number of resistance from Indians throughout their occupation of India. There were mutinies, battles fought, but they were cunning and had superior fire arms which gave them victories. You learnt about the wars fought by Indians to drive away the British, in the previous lesson. There were some important mutinies which as a student of history you must know and understand the importance of fighting for one's rights and freedom. The mutinies also brought in reforms among the military. In this lesson, let us see the various mutinies and the first war of independence that took place and also learn about the military reforms.

Objectives

After studying this lesson you will be able to:

- analyse the reasons for mutinies that happened during the rule of the British and
- explain the military reforms.

11.1 Vellore Mutiny by Madras Native Infantry

As a student of Military history one should know or study about why Vellore Mutiny also known as Indian Mutiny took place in the year 1806. This incident is considered to be the first revolt against the British who colonized us. This mutiny by the native Indians was due to a change in dress code ordered by the British, in which the Muslims were ordered to shave their beards and trim the moustaches and the Hindus prohibited from wearing a tilak on their fore head. General Sir John Craddock who was the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army ordered the sepoys to wear a round hat which resembled like the one used by the Europeans and gave the impression as if the Indians had converted to Christianity. All these issues triggered the sentiments of Muslims and the Hindus and also the sepoys of the Indian natives were ill treated and punished. In this revolt, the mutineers seized Vellore fort and killed or wounded more than 150 British troops.

11.1.1 First war of Independence.

This event occurred in 1857 not as a result of any single event, but as an culmination of many happenings over time. We know that the Company's army recruited large number of Hindu and Muslim sepoys as native soldiers. There were nearly 300,000 sepoys in the army and the British were about 50,000. There was huge difference. The forces were divided into three presidencies. When compared to Madras Army and Bombay Army, the Bengal Army recruited higher castes like Rajputs and Brahmins. The selection was not based on the physical fitness, willingness, courage and strength instead, it was more on caste basis. What were the factors that led to a revolt?

- First was the policy of recruiting higher caste Brahmins in the army, thus causing misunderstanding and rift within the sepoys.
- Second was the rumour that the British were converting hindus and muslims to Christianity. The British were also working towards abolition of Sati (a practice of the wife killing herself when her husband died).
- Then there were other smaller issues such as delayed promotions to Indian soldiers and exclusion from Foreign Service.
- It has been said that the spark to start the mutiny was over the issue of rifle cartridges (ammunition used in rifles) in which it was rumored that they were made from pig/cow fat. To use the ammunition one had to use teeth to bite and tear away the wrappings. This went against the sentiments of both the hindus and muslims.

Do you Know?

Mangal Pandey was born in a high caste hindu family in Uttar Pradesh (Ballia).He joined the 34th Bengal native infantry as a sepoy at a young age. The legend describes him as a 9ft. tall man! He got hugely enraged by the introduction of the New Enfield rifle. It was rumoured that the cartridge was made up of animal fat mainly from Cows and Pigs. To use this rifle the soldiers were to bite off the cartridge.

Enraged by this and to show his anger he decided to take violent action against the Britishers. He fired upon Lt. Baugh the Adjutant of the 34th Bengal native Infantry on 29th march 1857.He encouraged his fellow sepoys to join him. He was later arrested in injured condition and was sentenced to death. He was hanged on 8th April 1857, ten days before the fixed date of execution. The daring and dashing act of Mangal Pandey triggered off series of revolts all over the country.

The Indian govt. issued a stamp to commemorate him in 1984.

The revolt started earlier than schedule because a sepoy named Mangal Pandey hit and wounded a British sergeant. He was later arrested and hanged for causing a mutiny. This mutiny led to a number of other such revolts against the East India Company. You must have heard of brave Indians like Jhansi ki Rani, Tantia Tope and other communities of Rajputs and Jats, which revolted. The Company was slow to act but later they managed to stop the rebellion with superior firepower and weapons. These revolts led to the dismissal of the East India Company and establishment of a direct rule by the Queen of England. The army organization also changed.

Intext Questions 11.1

1. What is the name of the first Indian Mutiny in 1806?
2. Which Mutiny took place in 1857?
3. Name the Sepoy who hit and wounded a British Soldier?

11.3 Reforms in the Indian Army

The failure of the East India Company prompted the Queen to take over governance of India and proclaim it under the 'Crown'. Let us try to understand what reforms took place after the Queen's rule in India. After the 1857 war of Independence the Company rule came to an end and the crown took over India. A grand durbar was held at Allahabad on November 1, 1858. Lord Canning sent forth the royal proclamation that the queen will be the deciding authority in India and this proclamation declared the future policy of the British Rule in India. The document was called "Magna Carta of the People of India". It gave clear guidelines on Principles of Justice and religious tolerance in the Queen's rule. The Doctrine of Lapse (allow company to annex the principality of any Indian ruler who died without natural heirs or one who was manifestly incompetent or not fit to rule) was cancelled and the British stopped the policy of annexation. The document also granted forgiveness to all, except those who had directly taken part in murdering the British people. Peace was proclaimed throughout India on July 8, 1859. The armies of the East India Company came to an end and the forces in India were incorporated as an integral part of the British army. The most important thing happened due to this proclamation was that the Indian Sepoys were enlisted in the regular service in the British Indian Army and they participated in the Wars fought by the British army.

So what were the reforms that took place, which changed the outlook of the British Indian Army? The British Indian army was becoming stronger as time passed by and modern technology was introduced in the form of guns, rifles and ammunition. By the end of the nineteenth century the army had changed from mere guards and temporary recruits of locals, it had become a professional fighting force with proper regiments of

infantry, cavalry and artillery. Indian officers were recruited to lead the battle. The native Indian army was now called the British Indian army and the soldiers were professional, honest men with a sense of unity. The organisation of the army was also strengthened The professionalism of Indian soldiers and officers would be put to test during World Wars I & II. During these wars they showed the world how brave and disciplined they were. Many battles were won in both the wars because of the Indians. The reforms in the army that were carried out were as follows:-

(a) Organisation of Infantry : Just as companies have managers, supervisors, an army also has a rank structure which essentially gives levels of responsibilities to capable persons. A battalion of infantry had 600 sepoys with Subedar, Jamadar, Havildars and Naiks. The officers were British initially, with 6 officers in a battalion. Later, Indian officers were commissioned and given responsibility to lead the men. They were called the King's Commissioned Officers or KCO in short. The first batch of KCOs included, Commander-in-Chief Tripura Forces and Colonel Rana Jodha Jung Bahadur, Amar Singh, Major General A A Rudra, K A D Naoroji (grandson of Dadabhai Naoroji), Field Marshal K M Cariappa and C B Ponnappa.

(b) Organisation of Cavalry : Similar reorganization was made in Cavalry too. In 1861 it was decided that each regiment of the Native cavalry in Bengal would consist of 420 sowars (sepoys), divided into six troops with, making a total of 499 of all ranks. They would have Risaldars (same as Subedars in Infantry), Wardi Major, Jamadars, Dafadars (same as Havildars in infantry) and Trumpeters. Each regiment had One British Commandant and 5 British officers. A Native Cavalry regiment was divided into three squadrons. Each Squadron had 152 men and 152 horses. These in later years would be converted to tanks. After the 1857, young British Officers were posted to Native regiments only after they had been thoroughly trained in the British regiment. They were compulsorily required to learn the Indian languages so that they could establish rapport with their men and also ensure that orders and instructions were explained to the sepoys in the local language. The Native soldiers were deliberately armed with inferior weapons to those given to the British privates, due to a fear that Indians could revolt anytime.

What You Have Learnt

- We clearly understood main causes, which led to the first war of independence.
- The after effects brought in many changes in the military organizations.
- The British Indian army was now organized into a professional army on the lines of the British model. They had a proper rank structure and responsibilities.

- Regular military training was started which would prove to be very useful in the wars, which they would be required to fight.

Terminal Questions

1. How did the British settle in India?
2. Write a short note about battle of Wandiwash.
3. What were the reasons for the 1857 mutiny?
4. What document was called the Magna Carta of India?

Answers to Intext Questions

11.1

1. Vellore Mutiny
2. Sepoy Mutiny
3. Mangal Pandey

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12

INDIAN ARMY IN WORLD WAR I AND II

India Troops under the British, participated in both the World Wars. As you have learnt that, the native Indian sepoys were organized into 'Regular Army' after the First war of Independence in 1857, and they trained and practiced the art of fighting under the British troops and officers. It was during the First World War that they got a real feel of the battle and faced the tough conditions of war. They were away from their homes and in foreign land, braving the difficult conditions and the cold weather in Europe and later in Afghanistan, Africa and Burma. Indian soldiers won many gallantry medals and were among the highly decorated soldiers. Their disciplined conduct made them favourites in all the countries they had gone to. It is therefore important to know the sacrifices made by our brave soldiers and officers who actually helped the allied powers win the wars.

Objectives

After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- explain why the first and the second World Wars were fought;
- explain India's contributions in the battles of the WW-I;
- list the major battle of World War-I and
- assess the role to Indian army in World War-II.

12.1 World War I

For the first time in the history of the world, many countries took part in a major war that extended for four years from 28 July 1914 to 11 November 1918 and which affected several countries of the world as well. It was called the Great War or the First World War. Before we see why the war was fought let us see the countries involved in the conflict. These weres Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire (called the Central Powers) against Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Romania, Japan and the United States (called the Allied Powers). It was a war on very large-scale. Thousands of troops were involved and a large number of battles were fought, which caused extensive damage, destruction of property and death of numerous civilians

and soldiers. As a Colony of Britain the British Indian army too was involved in the war. Let us study the major wars and find out why it was fought and how did the British Indian army contribute to the war effort of the British and allies.

12.1.1 Reasons for the war

Many causes can be attributed to the outbreak of the war. Of the several causes for the starting of the war, the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir apparent to the Austrian Empire, on 28 June 1914 at Sarajevo in Bosnia is considered as the spark. By this time, there was tension between the major European powers fuelled mainly by Germany's ambition to be a major power in Europe and as a competitor to Britain in commerce and trade. This had led to the formation of two power blocks in Europe, the Triple Alliance comprising Germany, Austria and Hungary; and the Triple Entente (entente means a friendly and informal understanding between countries) of England, France and Russia. Few would have imagined that the pistol shots in Sarajevo would lead to a brutal four-year war and would draw in most of the world. The countries had high nationalistic feelings, which contributed to economic policies, which caused competition with one another. Besides, there was no effective international organization that could serve to a arbitrated between the nations.

The other reason was that countries were entering into secret alliances (alliances means tractics between countries to help each other militaries) based on the personal ambitions of the political leaders. Such secret alliances further contributed to suspicions about the activities of the other country. Although many reasons contributed, the immediate cause as noted above was the Sarajevo incident in which the Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary, Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated along with his wife on 28 June 1914 in Sarajevo. Where was the war fought? See the map (Map 12.1) below to understand the countries where this war took place.

Map 12.1 The spread of world war-I

12.1.2 India's Participation in World War I

Let us now see the contribution of the Indian troops in World War I. At that time it was known as the British Indian Army or British Indian troops. The Indian troops were deployed in war without preparation and without proper clothing in a foreign land, in winters. Yet they played an important role as part of the allied forces and their performance in battle was remarkable and praised by all countries. Over 1.5 million soldiers from various parts of India including Punjab, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu volunteered to take part in Britain's war effort. They fought both in the Western Front and in the Eastern theatre of war and continued even beyond 1918 in Afghanistan & Persia (up to 1920). The gallant Indian soldiers earned various medals and honors for their services. These include: 11 Victoria Cross, 5 Military Cross, 973 Indian Order Of Merit & 3130 Indian Distinguished Service Medals during the WW I. As far as the number of regiments that took part in the war is concerned about 12 Cavalry Regiments, 13 Infantry Regiments & several other units of other Arms / Services participated in the 13 Campaigns of WW 1. India was fighting on the British side and the only satisfaction that Indians could have was that the war served as 'training ground for fighting in a modern warfare'. In 1914, at the outset of the war, the strength of the British Indian army was 23,000 British and 78,000 Indian soldiers. India sent the following contingents to various theatres at the outset of war:

France	2xInfantry Divisions; 2xCavalry Divisions 4xArtillery Brigades
Persian Gulf Egypt	1xInfantry Division 6xInfantry Brigades; 1xCavalry Brigade

India provided Britain with not just men and material, but finances as well to fight World War 1. India gave £100 million towards the cost of the war. An initial offer of a lump sum of £100 million was made in 1917. Three quarters of this amount was raised through War loans or bonds and the rest given by the Government of India. In terms of direct monetary contribution India gave £146.2 million from its revenues. According to one account, there were approximately 172,815 animals, which included 85,953 horses, 65,398 ponies and mules, 10,781 camels, 5,061 bullocks, 5,692 dairy cattle and 369.1 million tons of supplies and stores, which left the ports of India for various destinations. Within the first few weeks of the war, India supplied 70,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 6,00,002 rifles, mortars and machine guns. Considerable quantities of shell cases were manufactured. The Army Clothing Department produced 41,920,223 garments between 1914 and 1918. Raw materials like rough tanned hides; wool, manganese, mica, salt, timber, bamboo, raw silk, hemp, coir, tea, rubber,

petroleum oils and foodstuffs were supplied. A total of 2,737,862 tons of items such as rice, flour, atta, ghee, sugar, tea, tinned meat, grain and hay for animals, jam, biscuits and firewood were shipped from India up to March 1919. You can see the huge effort that is required to maintain troops in war. More importantly, India had all these even in those times and could proudly give to the countries that needed them.

Intext Questions 12.1

1. Which incident in Sarajevo in Bosnia started the WW I?
2. Name any three countries which were part of an Alliance in World War I?
3. Approximately how many Indian soldiers took part in World War I?

12.2 Major Battles of World War I

Let us now see the battles in which the Indian soldiers were deployed. These are given in a chronological order of month and year. Indian forces were deployed during the War. There were 7 forces, created to fight in different parts of Europe and Africa. The Indians managed to either win in attack operations or defend effectively a given area of ground. The war had new weapons, new tactics of fighting from a trench which is also called Trench warfare. Imagine if enemy is sitting inside a dug out and you have to attack and capture him. The attacker is exposed and the defender is well protected inside the trench. That is why sheer bravery was required to win a battle. But it also caused huge casualties in the form of death and injuries. What is Victoria Cross? It is the highest medal given for an act of exceptional courage shown in battle. It is an award given by the Government of Britain. 11 Indian soldiers were awarded the Victoria Cross for their courage and bravery in battle during the Fist World War.

(i) Role in YPRES (BELGIUM)

The first major battle in which Indian troops took part was the First Battle of Ypres, a small market town in Flanders bordering present day Belgium. In Ypres, Belgium, the allies consisting of British Expeditionary Force(BEF), French and Belgium troops took part in the attack against Germans. There were five battles fought in Ypres and the Indian army now called BEF fought in all the battles. Troops of the Indian Corps were fully committed there and suffered heavy causalities.

On 22nd April 1915 the second Battle of Ypres began with the first gas attack in the history of warfare. Again the British Indian Corps was called upon to fill the gap in the lines. Among the British Indian troops the warning was spread. In those days there was no gas mask to defend against such gas attacks. The Indian army gave a good display of fighting skills and brave actions enabled the

allies to gain victory over the Germans.

(ii) Role In France

With Britain entering the War on 4 August 1914, the Indian Army was soon drafted to fight in the battlefields of France and Flanders on 6 September 1914, this being the first time that Indian soldiers were deployed in Europe. The Indian Corps comprising of the Lahore and Meerut Divisions fought in the Battle of Somme, Passchendaele, Ypres, Neuve Chapelle where they provided half the attacking force for the British. Indian troops fought in Flanders where the bravery of Sepoy Khudadad Khan earned him the prestigious Victoria Cross (VC), the highest decoration for bravery in war awarded by the Queen of England. He became the first Indian to receive this honour.

(iii) Battle of Neuve Chapelle

The Battle of Neuve Chapelle, which took place in March 1915 was a British offensive in the Artois region of France and broke through at Neuve Chapelle. On 10 March, the British began a thirty-five minute Artillery bombardment by 90 x 18 pdr field guns of the Indian Corps and the IV Corps, on the German wire, which was destroyed within ten minutes. The bombardment was followed by an infantry assault.

The Garhwal Brigade of the Meerut Division, Indian Corps attacked with all four battalions on a 600 yards front, from Port Arthur to Pont Logy. The Indian troops forced their way through the German wire and took 200 yards of the German front trench, despite many casualties. 40,000 Allied troops took part during the battle and 7,000 British and 4,200 Indian suffered casualties. The 7th Division had 2,791 casualties, the 8th Division 4,814 losses, the Meerut Division 2,353 casualties and the Lahore Division 1,694 losses. German casualties from 9-20 March were 10,000 men. Indian army soldiers won many Victoria Cross.

Khudadad Khan (129 Duke of Connought's Own Baluchis), Rfn Gabar SinghNegi, (2nd Battalion 39 Garhwal Rifles), Subedar Mir Dast (55 Coke's Rifles Frontier Force), Naik Darwin Singh Negi (1st Battalion 39 Garhwal Rifles), Lance Dafadar Gobind Singh (2nd LANCERS), and Rifleman Kulbir Thapa (2nd Battalion 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles) are few of them.

(iv) Role in Gallipoli Peninsula

The first Indian troops involved in the initial landings on the Gallipoli Peninsula in April 1915 were the 21st Kohat Mountain Battery and the 26th Jacob's Mountain Battery. On 4 June 1915, the 14th Sikhs comprising 15 British Officers, 14

Indian Officers, and 514 men, moved out to attack and capture Turkish trenches. The 14th Sikhs won glory in this advance and several soldiers won the Indian distinguished Service Medal. The performance of the 14th Sikhs in the assault of Koja Chaman Tepe, which they failed to reach, was described by General Birdwood as "A feat which is without parallel". Though no decisive result was obtained and the Allies had no substantial gains from the Gallipoli Campaign, the Indian troops, including the Medical Services, displayed great bravery and courage in the rest of the operations on the Peninsula and several were granted the Indian Order of Merit.

(v) Indian Army in Mesopotamia

The largest Indian Army force to serve abroad was the Indian Expeditionary Force D in Mesopotamia, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir John Nixon. The Mesopotamian campaign was largely an Indian campaign and saw deployment of the largest Indian Army force abroad. The 16th Infantry Brigade of the 6th (Poona) Division was sent from Bombay for the Mesopotamia Campaign, under General Sir Arthur Barrett, when War was declared with Turkey in November 1914. A series of success followed including the capture of the port of Fao, dislodging of the Turks at Sahil; capture of Basra, which was a major step in protecting oilfields and refineries; storming of Shaiba-Barjisiyah; and the submission of Khafajiyah, Amara, and Nasariyah. The campaign experienced a setback at the Battle of Ctesiphon and the Indian troops retreated to Kut-al-Amara, where General Townshend decided to hold the position instead of marching down river towards Basra and thus, began the siege of Kut. Several unsuccessful attempts to lift the siege resulted in the Battle of Sheikh Sa'ad, Battle of Wadi, Battle of Hanna, and the relief attempt by General George Gorringe, usually referred to as the First Battle of Kut. The total casualties during Mesopotamia Campaign amounted to 92,501. Nayak Shamad khan (89 Punjab regiment,), Lance Nayak Lala (41Dogra Regiment) and sepoy Chhata Singh (9 Bhopal Infantry) won prestigious Victoria cross in Mesopotania.

(vi) Indian Army in Egypt and Palestine

Indian soldiers of the Sirhind Brigade were part of the first troops providing the defence of the Suez Canal. Troops from the Imperial Service Troops, which comprised men from the Armies of the Indian states, were part of the Indian effort in Egypt, alongside the 10th and 11th Indian Division, the Bikaner Camel Corps and three batteries of Mountain Artillery. By 1917, Indian troops were a significant part of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. On 23 September 1918, the 15th Imperial Service Brigade comprising of the Mysore and Jodhpur Lancers undertook one of the most famous cavalry actions in the Great War and recaptured

the city of Haifa in Palestine. One of the lesser-known units of the Indian Army was the Bikaner Camel Corps. formed before the Great War. They later fought in Palestine and some of its personnel became part of the Imperial Camel Corps formed later in the conflict. Rifleman Karan Bahadur Rana (3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles) and Risaldar Badlu Singh 2nd Battalion (14 Murray Jat Lancers (Deccan Horse) won the Victoria cross for their extra ordinatory services at the front of Egypt/Palestine.

(vii) Indian Army in East Africa

Initial attempts at attacking German East Africa were foiled, until the arrival of the Indian Expeditionary Force B consisting of the 27th (Bangalore) Brigade from the 9th (Secunderabad) Division and an Imperial Service Infantry Brigade, a pioneer battalion, a Mountain Artillery battery and Engineers were sent to Tanganyika with the task of invading German East Africa. The force under the command of Major General Arthur Aitken landed at Tanga on 2-3 November 1914. In the following Battle of Tanga, Aitken's 8,000 men were badly beaten by the 1,000 men under their German commander Paul Von Lettow-Vorbeck. The force re-embarked on 5 November 1914, having suffered 817 casualties and the loss of several hundred rifles, 16 machine guns and 600,000 rounds of ammunition.

Activity 12.1

Take a world map and locate the places where the Indian soldiers fought a battle during World War I. Name the countries where the wars were fought.

Intext Questions 12.1

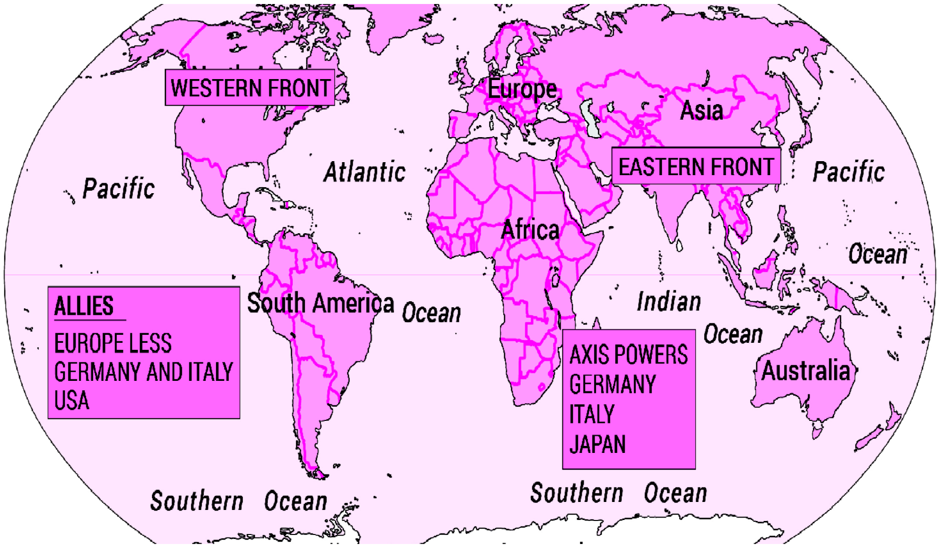
1. How many Indian soldiers won the Victoria Cross in World War I?
2. How many expeditionary forces were formed for the war?
3. In which countries did Indians take part in the battles?
4. From which year to which year did the War take place?

12.3 Indian Army's Participation in World War II

We have learnt that the First World War was fought because countries did not trust each other and wanted to establish their power over others. Something similar happened during the Second World War. Adolf Hitler wanted to establish the German might and power over entire Europe and Russia. Mussolini of Italy joined Hitler and later the Japanese also accepted this idea to form an Axis of power in Asia. That is why we had

two fronts where the war was fought. One was in Europe and Russia and the other in SE Asia. This war lasted from 1939 to 1945 and was called a Global War. This was the war, which witnessed the dropping of the first atomic bomb at Hiroshima and then at Nagasaki by the Americans. At the start of the war in Europe, Japan had already invaded China and captured most major cities of China including Shanghai, Nanking and Wuhan.

The Second World War (Map12.2) is said to have broken out with German aggression on Poland on 1 September 1939. The war was fought between the Allies (Britain, France, Soviet Union, USA and their friends) on the one side and Axis powers (Germany, Italy and Japan) on the other. World War II was a titanic conflict that dwarfed even WW-I in scale and magnitude. Over 30 countries fought in this war and the damage and destruction including deaths was colossal. Let us identify the continents and countries involved in this war. This war can be divided into battles on two Fronts, viz; Western Front (Europe and Africa) and the Eastern Front (SE Asia). Accordingly the countries formed alliances with the Axis Powers consisting of Germany, Italy and Japan and the Allies with balance of Europe, Russia and USA.



Map 12.2 Map of the World War II 1939-1945 - World Atlas

As we have seen in WW I, Great Britain became an automatic ally and got involved in the war. Therefore, Indian troops, which had contributed tremendous to success in the previous war, became a natural choice because of their courage, loyalty and discipline. Indian army by then had earned the privilege of being a very reliable and much needed force for any war. Let us see how and where did all the Indian soldiers fight this time.

But before that you must understand some words used in military to describe wars and battles. What is a Theatre of Operation? In the context of military it signifies an area where war is fought. In ancient times there was a chosen battleground to fight. As forces became large and countries got involved, the capture of large areas required separate planning and coordination. The term Theatre of Operation was coined to signify specific areas where battles will be fought in order to achieve the desired aims.

Indian army was deployed for war in Europe, Africa, Middle East and SE Asia. The war happened in three continents. In SE Asia they fought against the Japanese, In Ethiopia against the Italians, in Tunisia, Libya and Egypt against both the Italians and the Germans, and in Italy against the Germans.

12.3.1 Eastern Theatre

Having planned the operations in detail and mustered adequate forces, the Japanese offensive commenced on 8 December 1941, by a simultaneous air and naval bombardment of Hong Kong (from mainland China) and Malaya peninsula (from Thailand), along with the attack on Pearl Harbor a day prior. The Allies were deceived into believing the direction of attack and were surprised when the attacks took place. The Japanese quickly captured parts of Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Burma. They had reached Manipur, Mizoram and Imphal. It is here that Indian troops halted the advance of japanese by theirs sheer grit and determination and turned the course of the war.

In Malaya, the Allied troops fought to stop the offensive by occupying successive delaying positions based on rivers, road communications, towns and villages, but were by-passed by the Japanese Forces, who adopted the tactics of infiltration (moving inside enemy territory quietly in small groups of men), encirclement (surrounding enemy from attacking from unexpected directions), establishing road blocks for cutting routes of withdrawal and launched multi-directional attacks, often through thick jungles, swamps and rubber plantations.

Fighting was severe from both sides, casualties heavy, but Japanese troops pressed their attacks fiercely, especially at night. The British under Field Marshal Slim started an offensive to drive the Japanese back. Five Divisions of Indian Army took part in the operations in the Arakans (Burma).

The US Air Force provided air support as well as Special Forces. The attacks were very fierce and there were numerous casualties on both sides. Indians won 18 Victoria Cross and many other awards for their bravery. The Indian army was well trained now to fight in the jungles and used the same tactics of the Japanese to infiltrate and hit the enemy from the rear. The well-planned and brave actions made the Japanese to surrender, thus ending the war in this part of the globe.

Among the battles fought against the Japanese, the Battle of Kohima (present day Nagaland) and Imphal (Manipur) are considered the fiercest battles in modern history. "The Japanese regard the battle of Imphal to be their greatest defeat ever," said Robert Lyman, author of "Japan's Last Bid for Victory: The Invasion of India 1944." "And it gave Indian soldiers a belief in their own martial ability and showed that they could fight as well or better than anyone else."

Field Marshal Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army from 1942, asserted that the British "couldn't have come through both wars (World War I and II) if they hadn't had the Indian Army."

12.3.2 Western Theatre

Let us shift attention to Africa where the Allies were fighting the Germans and Italians. Indian troops were shifted from Asia to Africa where some of the most remarkable battles were fought.

(i) In Africa, the Italians and Germans had established bases in East Africa (Somalia, Eritrea, Abyssinia) and North Africa (Libya, Tunisia etc). These bases threatened the sea routes of merchant ships and would seriously affect trade and commerce of European nations. Hence, capture of these countries became a necessity. As part of Allied forces, three Infantry Divisions were deployed to fight and defeat the Axis powers of Germany and Italy. Battles were fought in the Saharan deserts, Egypt, Sudan and Somaliland.

(ii) Iraq and Persia were the next areas of battle where the oil fields were to be protected against Germans. The Germans at that time were advancing into Russia. Indian army captured oil fields at Basra, Abadan. After the surrender of Iraq and Iran, the Indian forces were deployed in Iraq for internal security duties. The Allies did not want the Germans to control Syria and Lebanon. These two countries would also control the vital sea link of Suez Canal. Therefore, they launched an offensive to take control of these two countries. This attack was very successful and Syria and Lebanon were quickly captured.

(iii) In Europe, the Germans had taken control of France, Poland, Hungary and were in the process to capture, Greece and Cyprus. By this action they would create a link between Africa-Europe and Iraq. Indian army took part in the capture of Italy in October 1943, and later of Greece in 1944.

INDIAN ARMY VICTORIA CROSS WINNERS IN WORLD WAR II

WWII - East Africa 1941			
Rank	First Name	Last Name	Regiment
2nd Lieutenant	Premindra Singh	BHAGAT	Royal Bombay Sappers & Miners
Jamadar	Richpal	RAM	4th Bn (Outram's), 6th Rajputana Rifles

WWII - North Africa 1943			
Rank	First Name	Last Name	Regiment
Coy Havildar Major	Chhelu	RAM	4th Bn (Outram's), 6th Rajputana Rifles 1st Bn, 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles
Subadar	Lalbahadur	THAPA	(The Sirmoor Rifles)

WWII - Burma 1943 - 1945			
Rank	First Name	Last Name	Regiment
Sepoy	Fazal	DIN	7th Bn, 10th Baluchi Regiment 2nd Bn, 5th Royal Gurkha
Havildar	Gaje	GHALE	Rifles (FF) 3rd Bn, 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles
Rifleman	Bhanbhagta	GURUNG	(The Sirmoor Rifles)
Rifleman	Lachhiman	GURUNG	4th Bn, 8th Gurkha Rifles
Jamadar	Abdul	HAFIZ	3rd Bn, 9th Jat Regiment
Lieutenant	Karamjeet	JUDGE	4th Bn, 15th Punjab Regiment
Rifleman	Ganju	LAMA	1st Bn, 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles
Rifleman	Tulbahadur	PUN	3rd Bn, 6th Gurkha Rifles
Rifleman	Agansing	RAI	2nd Bn, 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles
Sepoy	Bhandari	RAM	16th Bn, 10th Baluchi Regiment
Lance Naik	Sher	SHAH	7th Bn, 16th Punjab Regiment
Naik George's	Gian	SINGH	4th Bn, 15th Punjab Regiment 1st Bn (King Own) (Ferozepore Sikhs),

Lance Naik	Nand	SINGH	11th Sikh Regiment
Lance Havildar	Parkash	SINGH	5th Bn, 8th Punjab Regiment
Jamadar	Prakash	SINGH	14th Bn, 13th Frontier Force Rifles
Jamadar	Ram Sarup	SINGH	2nd Bn, 1st Punjab Regiment 33 Bty, 30 Mountain Regiment,
Havildar	Umrao	SINGH	Indian Artillery
Jamadar	Netrabahadur	THAPA	2nd Bn, 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles
WWII - Italy 1944 - 1945			
Rank	First Name	Last Name	Regiment
Naik	Yeshwant	GHADGE	3rd Bn, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry
Rifleman	Thaman	GURUNG	1st Bn, 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles 6th Royal Bn (Scinde) 13th
Sepoy	Al	HAIDER	Frontier Force Rifles
Sepoy	Namdeo	JADHAV	1st Bn, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry
Sepoy	Kamal	RAM	3rd Bn, 8th Punjab Regiment
Rifleman	Sherbahadur	THAPA	1st Bn, 9th Gurkha Rifles

Intext Questions 12.2

- The Second World War was fought from ________ to _____________.
- The two Theatres of war were, _____________ and _______________.
- _________ number of Indians were awarded Victoria cross in WW II.

What you have learnt

- In both World Wars Indian army from all parts of the country was involved and they were trained and practiced the art of fighting in major conflicts
- Indian army fought bravely along with allied forces at both the western and eastern fronts
- The British who gave them various medals and honors for their services recognized the bravery of Indian soldiers.
- In view of the participation in the world war, Indian army had the experience of fighting modern warfare
- India contributed to the war effort of Britain not only by sending troops but also money and material
- In the Second World War II also Indian army took active role along with British side
- The war was fought between the allied troops of Britain, France, Soviet Union on one side and Axis powers comprising of Germany, Italy and Japan on the other side.
- The Second World War was also fought in all theatres and Indian army was utilized in all places

Terminal Exercises

1. Write a brief story on why World War I was fought?
2. State any two reasons why WW II to was fought?
3. Write short notes on following battles: Battle of Ypres, Battle of Neuve Chapelle.
4. Write short notes on Western theatre and Eastern theatre in World War II.

Answers to Intext Questions

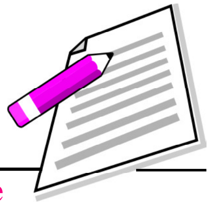
12.1

(i) 11 Victoria Cross

(ii) 7

(iii) France, Persian Gulf and Egypt

(iv) 1914-1918



Note

12.2

(i) 1939 to 1945

(ii) Western and Eastern theatres.

(iii) 28

13

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INDIAN ARMY

In this lesson you will study the Indian armed forces - Army, Navy and Air Force, their roles, tasks, organization and rank structure. Before you learn how our armed forces are organised today, you must understand how our army changed into a modern fighting machine over a period of many years. In the earlier lessons you have learnt about our ancient armies, the armies of the Mughal era and native armies during the British era.

The changes in the army during the period upto the Mughal era were slow. Later, due to technologies and new weapons and ammunition, the method of fighting changed fast and armies started becoming modern, to fight with ammunition and weapons. Invention of aircraft, vehicles with wheels and later tracks made the biggest changes in the way wars were fought. India also learnt from the experience in World Wars and made a lot of changes.

Objectives

After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- analyse the way of transformation for Indian Armed forces during the British rule as well as after independence.
- describe the role and tasks of Indian Army;
- state the Composition and Organisational structure of Indian Army and
- identify some of the important weapon systems of the Indian Army.

13.1 Historic Transformation of Indian Armed Forces

Indian military's expansion and transformation has happened in phases. There have been distinct time periods in the history of the Indian armed forces when changes have been made. The various stages by which the Indian army changed were as follows:-

- India's military structure during British rule.
- Changes in the Armed Forces after independence.
- Restructuring of armed forces after the 1962 China -India War.
- Reforms after the 1975 K.V. Krishna Rao Report.

Note

13.1.1 Indian Army During The British Rule

The British never trusted Indians. Yet, because of mutinies the British East India Company created "Native" armies. The soldiers were not given any weapons. Therefore, the army so formed was treated separately and differently. When the British Government took over from the 'East India Company', they created a British army and native army, which was commanded by British officers. The barracks for Indian army were separate and they did not mix with the British. Majority of the officers in the British Indian Army were British. However, British Indian Army had Viceroy Commissioned Officers (VCOs) who were Indians, commissioned as officers by the Viceroy, due to their ability and leadership. In the 1920s, Indians were permitted to attend Royal Military College, Sandhurst in England and became Kings Commissioned Officers (KCO). A process of "Indianization" started in 1930 with the intention of gradually replacing British officers with Indian officers. Indian soldiers were all volunteers drawn from various races and religions. The main task of the Indian Army during British rule was to police the Indian empire. As the First World War came about, the government sent Indian troops to serve abroad. By the end of Second World War the Indian Army had grown to be the largest volunteer army ever raised. Indian participation in both the World Wars has been explained in detail in the previous lessons.

13.1.2 Armed Forces After Independence

During the British rule, the Indian Army was modeled similar to the British army. Before the British left India, the entire armed forces were divided proportionately into two parts for India and Pakistan. Field Marshal Claude Auchinleck, the British Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, recommended in his report, a force structure for the armed forces of independent India. His recommendations included the formation of two lakhs strong army of 10 divisions, devoted primarily to internal security; 20 squadrons of air force and a navy of 69 capital ships. But the conflict between India and Pakistan in 1948 caused a disruption in these structural changes. The Government did not act much on this report but brought about changes in a gradual manner.

13.1.3 Restructuring After 1962 India - China War

The 1962 war against China took place in Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh. You will learn about the war in the next Lesson. This war brought about more changes in the organization of the armed forces. Most importantly, the government understood the need of a strong army and increased the expenditure on defence. These changes took place at all levels and impacted the structure of the armed forces. What changes did take place?

(a) The government gave sanction for increasing the number of soldiers from 5,50,000 to 8,25,000.

(b) Increase the size of the Airforce and the Navy to have 69 ships.

(c) Create army Divisions capable of fighting in the mountains and also defend our borders in Arunachal Pradesh, Ladakh and Uttarakhand.

(d) A new weapon in the form of 7.62 mm rifle and Light Machine Gun was introduced for the infantry.

Fig. 13.1: 7.62 MM Light Machine Gun *7.62 MM Rifle*

(e) There were many other changes, which are not covered in this book. Students interested can look up the Internet to get more information.

13.1.4 Reforms After The 1975 K.V. Krishna Rao Report

In 1975 the government appointed an expert panel to undertake a long- term perspective plan for modernizing the Armed Forces upto the year 2000. General K.V. Krishna Rao, the 12th Chief of Army Staff of the Indian Army, headed the committee. As per his report, major changes made were with the introduction of helicopters, BOFORS Guns and track vehicles such as BMP and T72 tanks. The changes in the Armed Forces were to make it a modern war-fighting machine and to win the wars.

Activity 13.1

Collect pictures of the following and paste in your notebook:

1. Cheetah helicopter
2. Bofors Gun
3. T70 M1 Tank

Intext Questions 13.1

1. Where did Indians attend military course during British rule?
2. Name the different phases of restructuring of the armed forces.

13.2 Roles of Indian Army

The Indian Army is the third largest army in the world and is regarded as one of the strongest armies in the world. Indian Army has approximately 11 Lakh men and women in its ranks. The Army headquarters is located in New Delhi. You have studied about Senapathy who was the head of the King's army. Similarly modern armies have a senapathy. He is called the Chief of the Army Staff who wears the rank of a General. Indian Army Day is celebrated with pomp and show every year on the 15th of January in the National Capital, New Delhi in the form of parades and other military shows. This was the day when Lieutenant General KM Cariappa took over as the first Commander in Chief of independent India in the year 1948. The day is marked as a day to salute the brave soldiers who laid down their lives for the protection of the country.

Fig. 13.2: General KM Cariappa-First Commander-in-Chief Of Independent India

Activity 13.2

Find out what the flag of Indian Army looks like. Collect at least four pictures of the flag and paste in your notebook.

The motto of Indian Army is

SERVICE BEFORE SELF

1) Indian Army is mandated to safeguard national interests from external aggression, threats and internal subversion. What does it mean? This means that our border must be protected against invaders; take action against insurgencies happening inside India, assist civil population during natural calamities such as floods or earthquakes.

2) The role can be divided into Primary and Secondary roles. The primary role of Indian army is to ensure national security and safeguard sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of India. The secondary roles include providing humanitarian support and aid to civil authority during calamities and natural disasters.

ROLE OF THE INDIAN ARMY

- **Guard our Borders -** Protect nation against invaders
- Protect civilians and government from insurgents
- Assist Civil administration during natural calamity and disasters

13.2.1 Tasks of Indian Army

Role of army can be explained as to what actions they are expected to perform. These tasks are: -

- Fighting a war to meet external aggression.
- Internal security duty against internal threats.
- Force projection, taking part in army exercises with troops of friendly foreign countries etc.
- Peace keeping operations and military assistance to friendly foreign countries. Our Army is deployed in UN missions in Somalia, Congo etc.
- Render humanitarian assistance, disaster relief and aid to civil authorities.

Activity 13.3

Take a world map and mark the countries where Indian Army has sent its troops for UN Missions. You can see the Internet to get the answers.

13.3 Composition and Organisational Structure

The modern battlefield is complex and vast. The terrain and the geographical reach within which the Indian Army is required to operate, calls for a complex system. The army is made up of bodies of troops of varying strength (numbers). These troops are skilled and equipped for many different types of tasks. Some of these troops are from fighting arms, while others are from supporting arms and services. Thus, when a force is assembled, it comprises of troops of various types.

The structure and organization of the army is to be understood in terms of the arms and services. Force sizes from the lowest upwards are generally called the section (10 men), platoon (36 men), company, battalion, brigade, division, corps and commands. Sometimes, these are also known by some other names, which came from traditional origins, such as a battery or squadron (equal to a company), a regiment (equal to a battaliong), troop (equal to a platoon) and detachment (equal to a section). Regiments having Guns include troop and battery, and those with tanks have troop and squadrons.

13.3.1 Command and Control of the Indian Army

The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces. The elected political leadership of the nation. The Government of India, controls the armed forces. Executive control is exercised through the Union Cabinet, the Defence Minister, the Chiefs of Staff Committee (COSC) and the Chiefs of Army, Naval and Air Staff of their respective Services. The Ministry of Defence handles matters related to personnel, financial and resource management.

- **Formations.** Indian army units are grouped into formations. Each formation has a size, role and equipment profile. All formations have a hierarchical command and control set up. The Army Headquarters controls the entire structure.
- **Command.** Indian Army has six operational Commands and one training command, each commanded by a General Officer Commanding- in Chief with the rank of Lieutenant General. The Commands of Indian Army are:
  - Northern Command
  - Eastern Command
  - Central Command
  - Western Command
  - South West Command
  - Southern Command
  - Army Training Command
- **Corps.** A Corps is an army field formation responsible for a particular area under a Command. A Command generally consists of two or more Corps.
- **Division.** Division comes under a Corps. It generally consists of three or more brigades of combat troops and support elements. Divisions can be Infantry divisions, armoured divisions, artillery divisions etc.
- **Brigade.** A Brigade generally consists of three or more battalions comprising of around 3000-5000 combat troops with supporting elements. Army also has independent brigades, which directly operate under the Corps Commander.
- **Battalion.** A battalion consists of approximately 900 combat soldiers. It is the main fighting unit.
- **Company.** A company consists of approximately 100 - 150 soldiers.
- **Platoon.** A platoon consists of 36 soldiers. A platoon is further divided into three sections.
- **Section.** A section is the smallest military formation of the Army. The strength of a section is ten soldiers.

A. Rank Structure

The rank structure of Commissioned officers is as below:

FIELD MARSHAL
↓
GENERAL
↓
LIEUTENANT GENERAL
↓
MAJOR GENERAL
↓
BRIGADIER
↓
COLONEL
↓
LIEUTENANT COLONEL
↓
MAJOR
↓
CAPTAIN
↓
LIEUTENANT

B. The rank structure of JCOs/NCOs is as below:

SUBEDAR MAJOR
↓
SUBEDAR
↓
NAIB SUBEDAR
↓
HAVILDAR MAJOR
↓
HAVILDAR
↓
NAIK
↓
LANCE NAIK
↓
JAWAN

Fig. 13.3: Indian Army Rank Insignia: Officers

13.3.2 Composition of the Indian Army

The army is further organized in to parts, Arms and Services. Arms cover troops which carryout actual operations and the remaining components of the army are Services. Their primary duty is to provide logistics and administration for the army.

A. Fighting Arms

- Armoured Corps for offensive operations using tanks
- Infantry for ground holding and offensive operations
- Mechanised Infantry for speedy mobilization and combining the potential of the armoured vehicle and infantry ground holding ability

B. Supporting Arms

- Artillery for providing long range fire support using guns, mortars, rockets and missiles
- Engineers for providing combat support tasks of making defences, demolitions, bridges, roads, water supply etc.
- Army Air Defence for defence against threats from the air
- Army Aviation for providing air observation and utility and communication support using helicopters.
- Signals for providing communications support
- The Intelligence Corps

C. Services

- Army Service Corps provides logistics support by provisioning rations and other supplies including mechanical and animal transport management
- Army Medical Corps for medical support in the forward areas and upto the mainland.

Note

- Army Dental Corps for medical support
- Army Ordnance Corps for provisioning of ordnance stores, weapons and ammunition
- Corps of Electronics and Mechanical Engineers for repair support of all equipments
- Remount and Veterinary Corps for medical support for animals (horses, mules and dogs)
- Army Postal Services for providing postal cover
- Army Education Corps for training and education of troops.
- Army Physical Education Corps for training in physical fitness
- Corps of Military Police for discipline and traffic management
- Military Farms Service for providing fresh milk and forage
- The Pioneer Corps for providing labour
- Defence Security Corps for security of static establishments and rear area security
- Judge Advocate General's Branch for legal issues
- Military Nursing Service for nursing care in military hospitals

13.4 Weapons and Equipment of Army

1. **Infantry.** Infantry battalions are equipped with 9mm Pistols, Carbine Machine Guns, INSAS rifles, Sniper Rifles, Light and Medium Machine Guns, Mortars, Automatic Grenade Launchers, Rocket launchers, Anti Tank Guided Missiles and Battle Field Surveillance Radars.

Fig. 13.4: INSAS Rifle

2. **Armour.** Armoured regiments are equipped with tanks. The major tanks which are held with Indian army are T-72(Ajeya tanks), T-90 (Bhishma) and Arjun Main Battle Tanks.

3. **Mechanised Infantry.** BMP-2 Infantry Combat Vehicles are the major fighting equipments of Mechanised Infantry apart from small arms. BMPs are fitted with Anti tank missiles and machine guns.

4. **Artillery.** Artillery regiments are equipped with long range guns used in supporting role of Infantry. This includes Field guns, Medium guns, Howitzers, Multi Barrel Rocket Launchers and long-range missiles.

5. **Missiles.** Indian Army has different types of missiles. These are:-

- Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles

Fig. 13.5: Agni Series-I to V - 700 km-8,000 km.

- Cruise Missiles

Fig. 13.6: BrahMos - Range of 290 Kms

- Tactical Ballistic Missiles

Fig. 13.7: Prithvi I, II and III -150 - 350 km.

- Anti-Tank Guided Missiles

Fig. 13.8: Nag Anti-tank guided missile.

6. Army Aviation

- Chetak and Cheetah Helicopters.
- Advance Landing Helicopter Dhruv

Intext Questions 13.2

1. What are the tasks of Indian Army?
2. What is a Division in the organizational structure of the Indian Army?
3. What are the fighting arms of the Indian Army?

What You Have Learnt

- How Indian Army changed over the years from the time of British rule.
- Role and Tasks of Indian Army.
- Indian Army Organisation and its structure.
- Command and Control of Indian Army [Commissioned & Non Commissioned Ranks].
- Composition of Indian Army including Fighting Arms & Supporting Arms, Army's Services.
- Various Weapons and Equipment such as Missiles used by the Indian Army.

Terminal Exercises

1. What are the major force structure recommendations of Field Marshal Claude Auchinleck for the armed forces of independent India?

Note

2. What were the changes made in the Indian Army after the 1962 India-China War?

3. List any three of the services of the Indian Army.

4. Identify the various commands of the Indian Army.

5. Name some missiles used in the army.

Answers to Intext Questions

13.1

1. Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

2. During the British rule, after independence, after 1962 war, and 1975.

13.2

1. The tasks of the army are fighting war to meet external aggression, Internal security management to include internal threats, force projection, Peacekeeping operations and military assistance to friendly foreign countries and render humanitarian assistance, disaster relief and aid to civil authorities.

2. Division is a formation, which comes under a Corps. It generally consists of approx. 15000 combat troops and support elements. Divisions can be Infantry divisions, armoured divisions, and artillery divisions' etc.

3. The fighting arms of the army are Armour, Infantry and Mechanised Infantry.

14

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INDIAN NAVY

The Indian Navy is the maritime arm of the Indian armed forces; it protects and secures the Indian maritime borders. It also protects Indian shipping in the Indian Ocean region. It is one of the world's largest Navies in terms of both personnel and naval vessels.

India has a rich maritime heritage that dates back thousands of years. The beginning of India's maritime history dates back to 3000 BC. During this time, the inhabitants of Indus Valley Civilisation had maritime trade link with Mesopotamia.

The discovery of a tidal dock at Lothal in Gujarat is proof of India's ancient maritime tradition. The mention of the Department of Navadhyaksha or Superindent of Ships in Kautilya's treatise Arthasastra highlights the development of maritime commerce. The ancient Tamil empire of the Cholas in the south, and the Marathas and the Zamorins of Kerala during the 16th and 17th centuries maintained naval fleets. You have read about all this in the previous lesson on 'Ancient Armies'.

Objectives

After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- explain the origin and evolution of the Indian Navy;
- outline the role and responsibilities of the Indian Navy;
- indicate the organisational structure of the Indian Navy and
- identify the different branches of Indian Navy.

14.1 Origin and Evolution of Indian Navy

(a) The history of the Indian Navy can be traced back to 1612 when Captain Best encountered and defeated the Portuguese. It was responsible for the protection of the East India Company's trade in the Gulf of Cambay and the river mouths of the Tapti and Narmada. The East India Company came under the British Crown on 01 May 1830 and acquired combatant status. It was named as Her Majesty's Indian Navy in 1858. In 1863, it was reorganised into two branches; one at Bombay and the other at Calcutta, as the Bombay Marine and the Bengal Marine.

Thereafter, it was called The Royal Indian Navy (RIN), under the British rule. The first Indian to be granted a commission was Sub Lieutenant D.N Mukherji. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Royal Indian Navy consisted of eight warships. By the end of the war, its strength had risen to 117 combat vessels and 30,000 personnel who had seen action in various theatres of operations.

(b) On India attaining Independence, the Royal Indian Navy consisted of 32 ageing vessels suitable only for coastal patrol., with R Adm ITS Hall, CIE, being the first Post-independence Commander-in-Chief. After the independence of India on 15 August 1947 and the ensuing partition, the RIN's fleet of ships and remaining personnel were divided between the newly independent Union of India and Dominion of Pakistan.

(c) The first engagement in action of the Indian Navy was against the Portuguese Navy during the liberation of Goa in 1961. During the Goa liberations, Operation Vijay, the Indian Navy supported troop landings and provided fire support. The 1962 Sino-Indian War was largely fought over the Himalayas and the Navy had only a limited role in the war. Indian Naval activity in the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 largely involved coastal patrols. During the war, the Pakistani Navy attacked the Indian coastal city of Dwarka, although there were no military resources in the area. India deployed naval resources to patrol the coast and deter further bombardment.

(d) The Indian Navy's capabilities were best demonstrated during the Indo-Pakistan War of 1971. The navy successfully enforced a naval blockade of West and East Pakistan. Pakistan's lone long-range submarine PNS Ghazi was sunk off the coast of Visakhapatnam. On 4 December 1971, the Indian Navy successfully executed Operation Trident, a devastating attack on the Pakistan Naval Headquarters of Karachi that sank a mine sweeper; a destroyer and ammunition supply ship. The attack also damaged another destroyer and oil storage tanks at the Karachi port. To commemorate this action, 4 December is celebrated as the Navy Day.

Fig. 14.1: Vice Admiral Ram Dass Kataria First Naval Commander-in- chief 1958

Fig. 14.2 (a): Emblem of the Indian Navy

Note

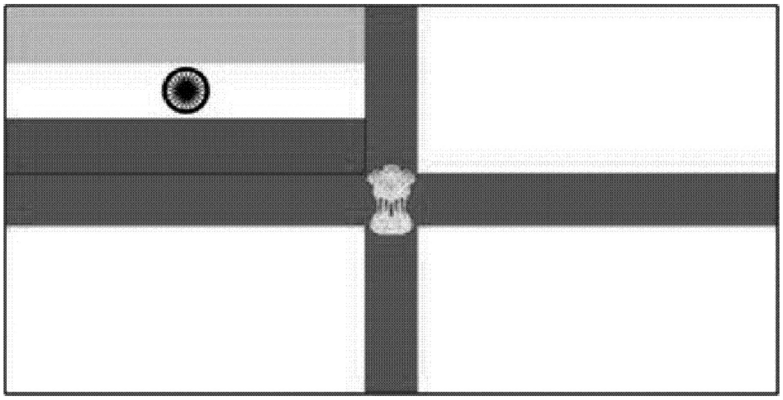


Fig. 14.2 (b): Naval Flag

The motto of Indian Navy is

SAM NO VARUNAH
(BE AUSPICIOUS TO US LORD VARUNA)

14.2 Role and Responsibility

The full range of operations in which a nation's naval forces may be involved is vast, ranging from high intensity war fighting to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations. This can be broken down into distinct roles. The four main roles of the Indian Navy are described in the following sections.

14.2.1 Military

This includes application of maritime power against enemy forces, territory and trade, and to protect own forces, territory and trade. Tasks of navy are -

- Surveillance - to keep a watch at sea
- Maritime Strike - Attack in the sea
- Anti-submarine operations
- Anti-Surface operations
- Anti-Air operations
- Amphibious operations - Carry army soldiers to theatre of war
- Information operations

14.2.2 Diplomatic

Naval Diplomacy entails the use of naval forces in support of foreign policy objectives such as building friendship and strengthening international cooperation. Tasks would include the following:-

Note

- Overseas deployments
- Flag showing/Port visits- Indian naval ships going on visit abroad.
- Hosting foreign warship visiting India.
- Technical and logistics assistance to foreign ships.
- Foreign training - training naval personnel of friendly foreign countries.
- Maritime Patrols
- Bilateral/ Multilateral Exercises
- Non Combat Evacuation
- Peace enforcement, peace making, peace keeping and peace building as per requests from United Nations.

14.2.3 Constabulary

The increasing incidence of maritime crime has brought into sharp focus the constabulary role that navies have to perform. In the constabulary role, forces are employed to enforce law of the land or to implement a rule and law of the seas, established by an international mandate. With the establishment of the Indian Coast Guards in February 1978, law enforcement aspects of the constabulary role within the Maritime Zones of India (MZI) have been transferred to the Coast Guard. Constabulary tasks beyond the MZI are vested with the Indian Navy.

- Counter infiltration
- Anti-Piracy
- Anti-Poaching
- Anti-Trafficking

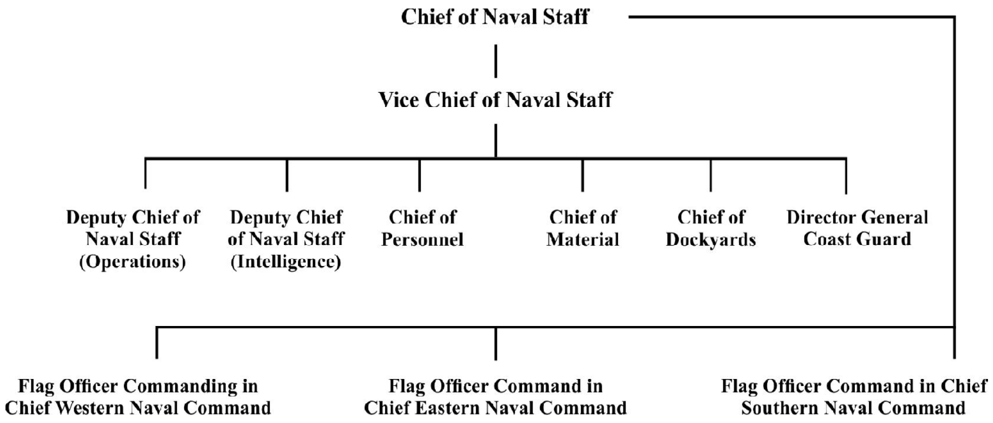
14.2.4 Benign Role

Examples of benign tasks include humanitarian aid, disaster relief, Search and Rescue (SAR), ordnance disposal, diving assistance, salvage operations, Hydrographic surveys, etc. Some of the taskes envisaged are:-

- Provision of Relief Material and Supplies
- Medical assistance
- Diving assistance
- Hydrographic assistance, etc.

Note

14.3 Organisational Structure



The Chief of Naval Staff heads the Indian Navy. The Indian Navy has three commands,

- Western Naval Command, Mumbai
- Eastern Naval Command, Vishakhapatnam and
- Southern Naval Command, Kochi
- Andaman and Nicobar Command, Port Blair (a unified command of all three services Indian Army, Navy and Air Force)

14.4 Branches of Indian Navy

14.4.1 Naval Air Arm

The naval air-arm is an important component of the Indian Navy and it consists of MiG-29K jets and helicopters that operate from aircraft carriers. The Kamov-31 operates from the aircraft carriers and provides airborne early warning cover for the fleet. In the anti-submarine role the Sea King, Ka-28 and the Indian Dhruv are used. The Boeing P-8, Poseidon and the Ilyushin 38 carry out maritime patrol and reconnaissance operations. The UAV arm consists of the Heron and Searcher-IIs that are operated from both surface ships and shore establishments for surveillance missions.

Rank Structure

The rank structure of 'Commissioned officers' is as given below:

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET
↓
ADMIRAL
↓
VICE ADMIRAL
↓
REAR ADMIRAL
↓
COMMODORE

CAPTAIN
↓
COMMANDER
↓
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER
↓
LIEUTENANT
↓
SUB LIEUTENANT

The rank structure of `Junior Commissioned Officers (JCO)' is :

MASTER CHIEF PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS
↓
MASTER CHIEF PETTY OFFICER SECOND CLASS
↓
CHIEF PETTY OFFICER
↓
PETTY OFFICER
↓
LEADING SEAMAN

14.4.2 Fleet

Indian Navy has a large operational fleet consisting of a mixture of domestic built and foreign vessels.

o **Submarine fleet :**
- Nuclear-powered submarines
- Conventionally-powered submarines

o **Surface fleet :**
- Aircraft carriers
- Destroyers
- Frigates
- Amphibious warfare ships
- Corvettes
- Mine countermeasure vessels
- Torpedo recovery vessels
- Offshore patrol vessels
- Patrol vessels
- Patrol boats

- o **Auxiliary fleet :**
  - Replenishment ships
  - Research and survey vessels
  - Training vessels
  - Tugboats

14.4.3 Equipment

Cruise missile systems

- Klub SS-N-27
- Nirbhay cruise missile
- Anti-ship missile system BrahMos

Reconnaissance aircraft

- P-8I Neptune with all-weather, active-radar-homing, over-the-horizon

Ship-launched indigenous missiles

- Prithvi-II (Dhanush) 350 kilometers
- K-15 Sagarika (Oceanic) submarine-launched ballistic missile 700 km

Naval satellite

- GSAT-7

Intext Questions 14.1

1. Who was the first Indian Naval Commander-in-chief?
2. List any three responsibilities of the Indian Navy.
3. Name any three ranks of Commissioned Officers in the Indian Navy.

What You Have Learnt

- Origin & Evolution of Indian Navy
- Role and Responsibilities of Indian Navy specifically with regard to Military, Diplomatic and Constabulary.
- Navy's Organisational Structure
- Various Fleet with their names

Note

- Equipments used by Indian Navy

Terminal Exercises

1. Describe the evolution of the Indian Navy.
2. What are the principal roles of the Indian Navy?
3. Describe the organisational structure of the Indian Navy.

Answers to Intext Questions

14.1

1. Vice Admiral Ram Dass Kataria
2. Guarding India's maritime waters, protecting Indian commercial shipping and other marine assets, and Maritime Patrols.
3. Lieutenant, Commander and Captain.

15

THE INDIAN AIR FORCE

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The Indian Air Force (IAF) is the air arm of the Indian armed forces; it protects and secures the Indian airspace and conducts air warfare during a war. It is the youngest arm of the Indian Armed Forces. It was established by the British Empire on 8 October 1932, as an auxiliary of the Royal (British) Air Force. On 01 April 1933 the Air Force commissioned its first squadron, No 1 squadron with four Westland Wapiti biplanes and five Indian Pilots. King George VI conferred the prefix Royal to the Air Force, in 1945, in recognition of its services during World War II. It remained Royal Indian Air Force until India became a republic in 1950. When India became a republic in 1950, the prefix of Royal was dropped and it was renamed as Indian Air Force.

Objectives

After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

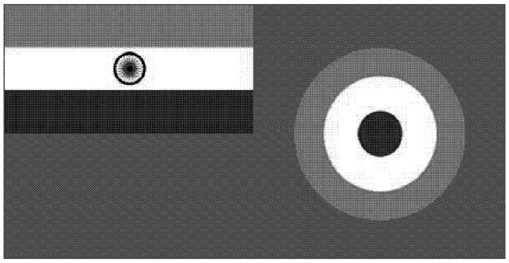
- identify the roles and responsibilities of IAF;
- State the organizational structure of the Indian Air Force and
- explain and categorise different aircraft and equipment of the IAF.

15.1 Role and Responsibility

The IAF Motto

‘नभःस्पृशं दीप्तम्’

God seeing you touching the skies



The IAF Crest

Fig. 15.1: The IAF Flag

Note

MISSION OF THE INDIAN AIRFORCE

- The Primary objective of IAF is to defend the nation and its airspace against Air threats in coordination with Army and Navy.
- The secondary purpose is to assist civil power during natural calamities and internal disturbances.
- The IAF provides close air support to the Indian Army troops in the battlefield and also provides strategic and tactical airlift capabilities.
- IAF also provides strategic air lift or secondary Airlift for the Indian Army.
- The IAF also operates the Integrated Space Cell together with the other two branches of the Indian Armed Forces, the Department of Space and the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO).
- Rescue of civilians during natural disasters
- Evacuation of Indian nationals from foreign countries in case of instability or other problems
- VVIP transport for official visits abroad.

15.1.1 Aid to Civil Authorities

The Transport Squadrons and helicopter units play a significant role during peacetime. They always provide help when needed. Some of the tasks they will perform are as follows:-

- Flood relief and casualty evacuation etc.
- Flood relief operations to airlift relief materials and passengers.
- Helicopter units render services for casualty evacuation during calamities.
- Cyclone relief and earthquake relief.

15.2 Organizational Structure

Command Structure

Commands

The Indian Air Force is divided into five operational and two functional commands. An Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief with the rank of Air Marshal heads each Command. The purpose of an operational command is to conduct military operations using aircraft within its area of responsibility. Aside from the Training Command at Bangalore, the primary flight training is done at the Air Force Academy, Dundigul (located in Hyderabad), followed by operational training at various other schools.

Note

Operational Commands

- o Central Air Command (CAC), Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
- o Eastern Air Command (EAC), Shillong, Meghalaya
- o Southern Air Command (SAC), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
- o South Western Air Command (SWAC), Gandhinagar, Gujarat
- o Western Air Command (WAC), New Delhi

Functional Commands

The role of a Functional Command is to maintain, rain and administer the Air Force. The various Commands are:-

- o Training Command (TC), Bangalore, Karnataka
- o Maintenance Command (MC), Nagpur, Maharashtra

Wings

A wing is a formation. It generally consists of two or three IAF squadrons and helicopter units, along with forward base support units. A group captain typically commands wings. In all there are 47 wings and 19 forward base units in the IAF.

Squadrons and units

Squadrons are the field units attached to a Station. For example, No2 Squadron is located at Ambala. Thus, a flying squadron or unit of an Air Force Station carries out the primary task of the IAF. A fighter squadron consists of 18 aircraft; all fighter squadrons are headed by a commanding officer of the rank of Wing Commander.

Flights

Flights are sub-divisions of squadrons, commanded by a Squadron Leader. Each flight consists of two sections.

Sections

The smallest unit is the section, led by a Flight Lieutenant. Each section consists of three aircraft.

Integrated Space Cell

An Integrated Space Cell, which will be jointly operated by all the three services of the Indian Armed Forces, the civilian Department of Space and the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has been set up to utilise more effectively the country's space-based assets for military purposes. This cell will use space technology including satellites. Unlike an aerospace command, where the air force controls most of its activities, the Integrated Space Cell envisages co-operation and co-ordination between the three

services as well as civilian agencies dealing with space. India currently has some remote sensing satellites in orbit. Though most are not meant to be dedicated military satellites, some can also be used for military applications.

Important satellites include:

- Technology Experiment Satellite (TES)
- RISAT-2 capable of imaging in all-weather conditions and has a resolution of one metre
- CARTOSAT-2, CARTOSAT-2A and CARTOSAT-2B

Branches

IAF has several service branches for day-to-day operations. Broadly, the Air Force has three branches with further sub-streams :

- Flying Branch
  - o Fighters
  - o Transports
  - o Helicopters
- Technical Branch
  - o Mechanical
  - o Electronics
- Ground Duty Branch
  - o Administration
  - o Accounts
  - o Logistics
  - o Education
  - o Meteorology

Intext Questions 15.1

1. What is the primary objective of Indian Air Force ?
2. What is a wing?
3. Name any two of the Indian satellites used by the Indian Air force.

15.3 Ranks of the Indian Airforce

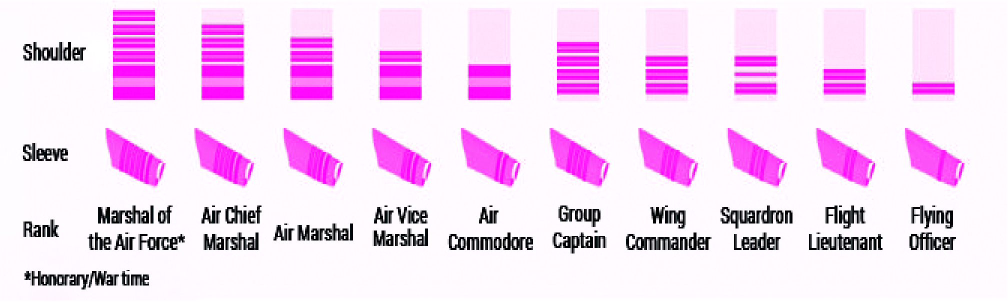


Fig. 15.2: Ranks of the Indian Air Force - Officer Ranks

Fig. 15.3: Ranks of the Indian Air Force - enlisted ranks

Honorary Officers: Sachin Tendulkar was the first sportsperson and the first civilian without an aviation background to be awarded the honorary rank of Group Captain by the Indian Air Force.

15.3 Different Air Crafts and Weapon Systems

The Indian Air Force Today

The Indian Air Force (IAF) today is a modern, technology-intensive force. The IAF has become a multi-role capable force. Over the years it has grown from a tactical force to one with transoceanic reach. It means our Air Force can go to any part of the world on a mission. It has been used recently for airlifting Indians from Iraq and Yemen. The strategic reach is because it has many big aircrafts such as the C17 Globemaster, mid-air Flight Refuelling Aircraft, Remotely Piloted Aircraft.

Helicopters

The IAF's helicopter fleet has steadily increased in numbers over the past few years, from a handful in the 60s to over 500 French, Indian and Soviet built helicopters. The

Note

Mi-26 is a heavy lift helicopter. The bulk of helicopter fleet are Medium Lift Helicopters (MI-17/MI-17IV/MI-17V5 and Mi-8s). Medium Lift Helicopters of IAF are operated for commando assault tasks, ferrying supplies and personnel to remote mountain helipads, carrying out Search and Rescue Operations and logistic support tasks. The Chetak/Cheetah helicopter fleet has been the backbone in this as well as in Casualty Evacuation and Route Transport role in the IAF. Recently Made in India helicopter Dhruv (ALH) has been inducted into the Air Force.

15.3.1 Major Equipment and Aircraft

These comprise of fighters, transports and helicopters.

FIGHTERS:

- **SU-30 MKI :** Twin seater twin engine multirole fighter of Russian origin. It is capable of carrying a variety of medium-range guided air-to-air missiles. It has a max speed of 2500 km/hr (Mach 2.35).
- **Mirage-2000 :** A single seater air defence and multi-role fighter of French origin can attain max speed of 2495 km/hr(Mach 2.3). It carries cannons and close combat missiles on external stations.
- **MiG-29 :** Twin engine, single seater air superiority fighter aircraft of Russian origin capable of attaining max. speed of 2445 km per hour (Mach-2.3), carries a 30 mm cannon alongwith close combat and medium range radar guided missiles.
- **MiG-27 :** Single engine, single seater tactical strike fighter aircraft of Russian origin having a max. speed of 1700 km/hr (Mach 1.6), carries cannon and upto 4000 kg of other armament externally
- **Jaguar :** A twin-engine, single seater deep penetration strike aircraft of Anglo-French origin which has a max. speed of 1350 km /hr (Mach 1.3). It has guns and can carry 4750 kg of external stores (bombs/fuel)
- **MiG-21 BISON :** Single engine, single seater multirole fighter/ground attack aircraft of Russian origin which forms the back-bone of the IAF. It has a max speed of 2230 km/hr (Mach 2.1) and carries one 23mm twin barrel cannon with close combat missiles
- **Rafall** - This modern air craft will soon be inducted
- **Tejas -** This is an indegenous air craft which is being inducted as light combat air craft.

TRANSPORT:

- **C-130J:** The aircraft is capable of paradrop, heavy drop, casualty evacuation

and can operate from short and semi prepared surfaces.

- **C-17:** It carries 40-70 tons up to a of 4200-9000 km in a single hop.
- **IL-76:** A four engine heavy duty/long haul military transport aircraft of Russian origin with a max speed of 850 km/hr. It has a capacity of 225 paratroopers or 40 tonnes freight.
- **AN-32:** Twin engine turboprop, medium tactical transport aircraft of Russian origin with capacity to carry 39 paratroopers or max load of 6.7 tonnes.
- **AVRO :** Twin engine turboprop, military transport of British origin having a capacity of 48 paratroopers or 6 tonnes freight and max cruise speed of 452 km/hr.
- **Dornier :** Twin engine turboprop, logistic air support transport of German origin capable of carrying 19 passengers or 2057 kgs.
- **Boeing 737-200 :** Twin engine turbofan, VIP passenger aircraft of American origin with total seating capacity of upto 60 passengers. It has a max cruise speed of 943 km/hr.

HELICOPTERS:

- **MI-25/MI-35 :** Twin engine turboshaft, assault and anti armour helicopter capable of carrying 8 men assault squad with rotary gun and upto 1500 Kg of external ordnance including anti-tank missiles.
- **MI-26 :** Twin engine turboshaft, military heavy lift helicopter of Russian origin with carrying capacity of 70 combat equipped troops or 20 tons payload.
- **MI-17 V5 :** The Mi-17 V5 is a potent helicopter platform.
- **Chetak :** Single engine turboshaft, light utility French helicopter with capacity of 6 passengers or 500 kg load.
- **Cheetah :** Single engine turboshaft helicopter of French origin having capacity to carry 3 passengers or 100 kg external sling loads.

Activity 15.1

Collect pictures/visuals of all the different types of fighter air crafts, transport air crafts and helicopters you have learnt about and paste in your notebook.

Intext Questions 15.2

1. Name one fighter aircraft of the Indian Air Force.

Note

2. Name the medium lift helicopters used by the Indian Air Force.

3. List any three aircrafts used for transportation by the Indian Air Force.

What You Have Learnt

- Roles and Responsibility of Indian Air Force
- Organisational structure of Indian Air Force
- Integrated Space Cell
- Branches and ranks of Indian Air force
- Different aircrafts and weapon systems
- Major equipments used by Air Force including for transportation

Terminal Exercises

1. Describe in detail the role and responsibility of IAF.

2. Explain Integrated Space Cell.

3. What is a fighter aircraft of IAF? Name some.

Answers to Intext Questions

15.1

1. Primary Objective of IAF is to defend the nation and its airspace against Air threats in coordination with Army and Navy

2. A Wing is a formation; it consists of two or three squadrons.

3. CARTOSAT-2, CARTOSAT-2A and CARTOSAT-2B

15.2

1. Su-30 MKI, mirage 2000, M.G 29, Jaguar or anyother .

1. Medium Lift Helicopters are MI-17/MI-17IV/MI-17V5 and Mi-8s.

2. Aircrafts C-130J, C-17, IL-76 or any other.

16

375en16

INDO-PAKISTAN WAR (1947-1948)

India and Pakistan gained independence amidst population displacement and violence. Kashmir became the major bone of contention during the Partition. War with Pakistan in August1947 led to the signing of instrument of accession between Maharaja Hari Singh and Government of India on 26th October 1947. This further caused tensions in Pakistan and it sent its troops and Mujahideens to take over Kashmir. War of 1947 was the first of the many wars between India and Pakistan. Two other states were Army under tooks operations to ensure national integration, were Hyderabad where operation polo was launched . Other one was in Goa, the Portuguese and their sympathisers were driven out by the combined action of Navy, Air Force and the Army and the operation was called VIJAY.

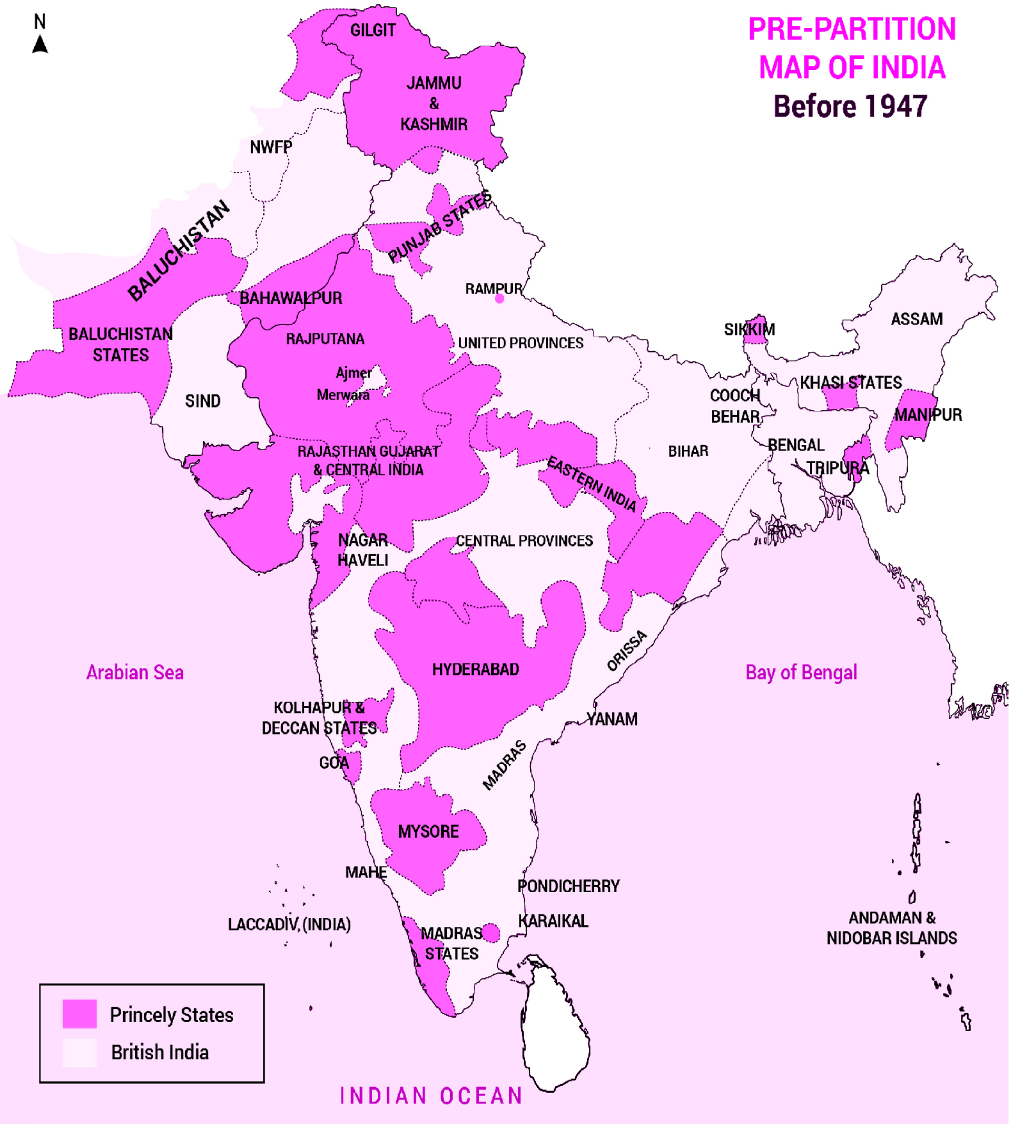
Objectives

After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- identify the reasons behind the problem of Kashmir;
- describe the role played by Indian Air Force during the India-Pakistan war of 1947-48 and
- describe the liberation of Hyderabad and Goa.

16.1 Genesis of the Kashmir Problem

In August 1947 when the Indian subcontinent became independent, rulers of the 565 princely states, whose lands comprised two-fifths of India [Map 16.1] and a population of 99 million, had to decide which of the two new countries to join, India or Pakistan. This is how India looked like before 1947.



Map 16.1 Pre-Partition Map of India

The ruler of Jammu and Kashmir, whose state was situated between the two new countries, could not decide which country to join. The King, Maharaja Hari Singh was a Hindu but his population was predominantly Muslim. Instead he signed a "standstill" agreement with Pakistan in order that services such as trade, travel and communication would be uninterrupted. India did not sign a similar agreement. Pakistan violated this agreement as soon as it was signed and started applying economic and other pressures to force it to accede to Pakistan. The only rail link with Jammu & Kashmir was cut off and the traffic along the main road Srinagar-Rawalpindi was also interfered with. When these pressures failed, tribal raids were organized from Pakistan into various parts of Jammu & Kashmir. This became the beginning of the Kashmir problem.

Activity 16.1

Look up the Internet and write down in your notebook, who are Mujahideen.

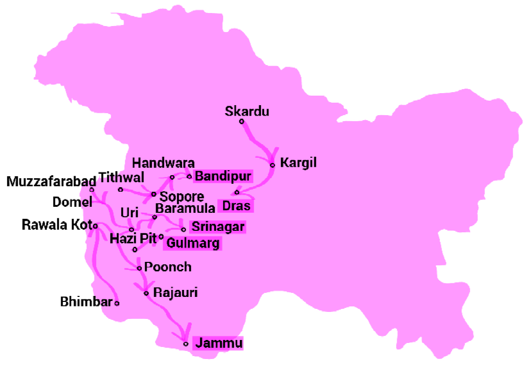
16.1.1 : Invasion of Kashmir Valley

The invasion of the valley was carried out from across the Pakistan border. The invasion was well planned and carried out in two phases. When first phase commenced thousands of raiders came across the border and carried out several border raids along the Pakistan - Kashmir border. This phase started on 20th October 1947. These raiders mostly comprised of Hazara and Pashtun tribesmen from Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province.

The invaders came into Kashmir in two lots. One from Muzaffarabad towards Srinagar and the other came from Nowshera-Poonch area. They quickly captured towns and villages and came upto Srinagar town. On 24th October the ruler, Maharaja Hari Singh, sent an urgent message to Governor General of India, Lord Mountbatten, seeking immediate India's help to stop the invaders. When Pakistan launched a large-scale offensive, Kashmir accepted to merge with India by signing the Instrument of Accession on 26th October 1947. Indian army was quickly deployed in Srinagar and Poonch and defeated the invaders.

Pakistan invaded Kargil, Srinagar and Poonch in October 1947. All these areas were of Muslim majority population

OPERATION GULMARG



Map 16.2: The Invasion route

Intext Questions 16.1

1. Who was Maharaja Hari Singh ?
2. Who were the first invaders in Kashmir during 1947 ?
3. When was the Instrument of Accession signed between the Government of India and Maharaja Hari Singh?

Activity 16.2

See the map above and identify the places from where the raiders from Pakistan came into India in 1947.

16.2 The Indian Armed Forces in 1947

ARMY	India	Pakistan
Armoured Regiments	12	6
Artillery Regiments	18.5	8.5
Infantry Battalions	88	33

AIR FORCE	India	Pakistan
Fighter Squadrons	6	2
Transport Squadrons	1	1

NAVY	India	Pakistan
Sloops	4	2
Mine Sweepers	3	1

16.2.1 Major Battles During the War in 1947-48

During the war of 1947-48, the Indian Army took part in several battles at different areas. It happened during the winter and summer seasons. It is important to learn the major battles, which will help you to understand the course of the war and the strategies employed. Given below are the major battles fought in Kashmir to throw out the Pakistanis during winter of 1947.

The battles took place in Srinagar, Kargil and Poonch

Operation Gulmarg: Battle in Srinagar

Three hundred men of 1 Sikh, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Dewan Ranjit Rai, were flown to Srinagar on the morning of 27th October. Colonel Rai's task was to secure the airfield as well as Srinagar town. The raiders were delayed for nearly two days by Col Rai's gallantry efforts. This valuable time enabled our army to rush more troops to Srinagar airfield. Colonel Rai had played a vital role in the defence of Srinagar and was awarded Maha Vir Chakra, posthumously.

Intext Questions 16.2

1. Which areas in Jammu and Kashmir did raiders from Pakistan capture?
2. Who was Lieutenant Colonel Dewan Ranjit Rai and why was he awarded Maha Vir Chakra in 1947?

Battle of Shelatang

Airplanes of the Indian Air Force brought in more troops, guns and ammunition at Srinagar airfield. The next task was to throw out the invaders from the Kashmir valley. This was done by one brigade sized force of the Indian Army. The main attack took place in a place called Shelatang. The attack was so quick and fierce that the enemy was defeated within 20 minutes. All the raiders panicked and ran towards Muzaffarabad. The Indian Air Force bombed and fired at the raiders causing huge casualities. Baramula town and Uri were captured quickly thus ending the war in Kashmir valley.

Attack on Naushera

The winter months meant hardly any operations in the north and action was confined to the south, in Jammu area. Enemy was concentrating his troops for an attack on Naushera which was an important place between Jammu and Poonch. The enemy attacked Naushera on the night of 5th and 6th February from three sides. After a bitter battle, the attack was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. It was also the biggest battle of the Kashmir War. Enemy was defeated because of our very effective Artillery.

Attack on Poonch

The raiders attacked Poonch town in October 1947 and surrounded it. Indian Army led by Lieutenant Colonel Pritam Singh was already inside the Poonch and he started defended the town. The army went on patrols by night and fought and killed the raiders. This action did not allow the enemy to enter Poonch town. Later in December 1947, Air Force landed their aircraft carrying more troops and guns. Similar to what was done in Srinagar. Because of the attacks by raiders, the area faced problem of refugees & their settlement. The Air Force aircraft after dropping the army soldiers carried the refugees to Jammu and other safe areas. The daring attacks by Indian Army stopped the raiders from coming any further.

16.2.2 Attack on Kargil: Operation Bison

You have learnt that the Pakistani invaders had come to Kargil also. An operation was launched on 01 November 1948 through Zoji La pass to capture Kargil. It was a daring attack led by General Thimayya. He used tanks, artillery and Air Force to

defeat the Pakistanis. By 22 November 1947 all areas upto Kargil were free of the invaders. At this time Colonel Sher Jung Thapa defended Skardu. He defeated all attacks by the enemy for one long year without any additional troops or ammunition. Finally he had to surrender to the Pakistanis as no reinforcement could be provided to him and Skardu is now in Pak occupied Kashmir (POK).

Intext Questions 16.3

1. On a map of India mark the following:
   (a) Zoji La
   (b) Kargil, Dras and Matayin.
2. What was the name of the operation for the liberation of Kargil in the year 1948?

The Ceasefire

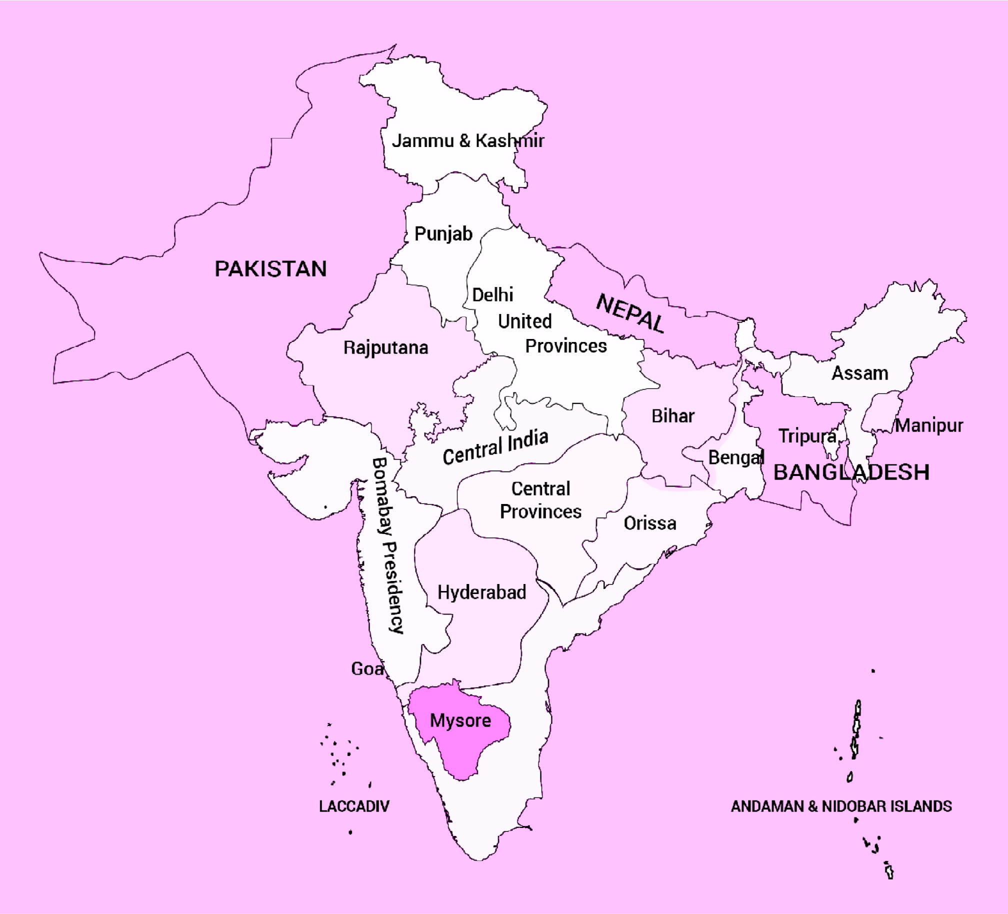
The Kashmir dispute was referred to the U.N. on the advice of Lord Mountbatten by the then Prime Minster, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. In December 1947, India had complainend with ledged the United Nations Organisation about the attack on Kashmir, by regular and irregular troops from across Pakistan. In the early stages Pakistan kept denying that her troops were involved in the fighting, and was saying that it was a revolt by the local tribes; later on, however, Pakistan accepted her direct involvement. The United Nations Security Council, by a resolution of 13th August 1948, called for an immediate cease-fire between the two sides and for setting up of a commission to supervise the cease-fire. Both sides agreed to the cease-fire and it came into being on 1st January 1949. And a commission known as United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) was set up to supervise the ceasefire. United Nations Military Observers Group for India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) was made responsible to ensure that either side did not violate the ceasefire line.

16.3 Annexation of Hyderabad

British India consisted of Princely States and Provinces. About 60 percentage of the Indian subcontinent's territory were provinces and 40 percentages were Princely States. Provinces were British territories completely under British control while the Princely states were states in British India with local rulers or kings with honorary titles like Maharaja, Raja, Maharana, Rana, Nizam etc. Among these Hyderabad was one of the princely states ruled by Nizam in South India.

1) Hyderabad was a multilingual state with people speaking Telugu, Marathi, Kannada and Urdu. It consisted of present-day Telangana, Karnataka,

Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan was a Muslim ruler who ruled a Hindu majority state. It was recognized as the richest state and the Nizam was the richest man in the world. The state was actually self-reliant, had its own currency (Hyderabadi Rupee), its own army, railway network, radio network, postal system etc. In Map 16.3 we see the provinces in Indian continent prior to 1947.



Map 16.3: India during British period

2) After the crown rule ended, the last Governor General of India Lord Mountbatten gave the princely states the choice to either join India or Pakistan or remain independent. The Nizam of Hyderabad initially approached the British Government with a request to take on the status of an independent constitutional monarchy under the British Commonwealth of Nations. This request, however, was rejected by the Governor General of India. When it was clear that India would not accept an independent Hyderabad, the Nizam even threatened to throw in his lot with Pakistan. The Nizam had a tendency towards Pakistan and India was waging a war in Jammu and Kashmir with the same nation; India became cautious with Hyderabad. The Nizam was adamant and unwilling to

consider any other option which eventually led India to send the army to Hyderabad and crush the rebellion.

16.3.1 Operation Polo

1) As a first step, the Central Government came up with the Standstill Agreement, in November, 1947, which only sought an assurance, that Hyderabad would not accede to Pakistan, and would remain in India. In accordance with the Standstill Agreement, K.M. Munshi was appointed as the Indian Government's envoy and Agent General to Hyderabad. Munshi was mistreated by the Nizam's Government; he was not even given proper accommodation. The Razakars were a private army maintained by the Nizam of Hyderabad. This army started harassing and looting the general public. Against such a background, the Indian Home Minister Sardar Patel decided to annex Hyderabad.

2) Operation POLO was the code name for the Hyderabad Police Action. Indian Army sent infantry, tanks and artillery to take part in the operations. The operation began on 13 September 1948 with battle fought at Naldurg Fort near Solapur. The operation itself took five days in which the Razakars and the Hyderabadi military were defeated swiftly.

3) The 'Hyderabad State Army' was Completely routed, with 490 dead and 122 injured, and around 1647 becoming prisoners. The Razakars' fate was even worse, they lost 1373 of their men, and 1911 were captured, and with it their pipe dream of hosting an independent Hyderabad too varnished. Nizam knew he had lost the game. It ended the autocratic-feudal regime and integrated the Hyderabad State into Indian union. Many voices were raised questioning the legitimacy of the decision to annex Hyderabad. However, it was necesoary to launch an operation to make the geographically and culturally integral state of Hyderabad as part of India.

Intext Questions 16.4

1. What do you know about Police Action in Hyderabad?
2. Why was annexation of Hyderabad necessary?
3. When was Operation POLO launched?

16.3.2 Annexation of Goa

Background

(a) Portuguese were the first to come to India as traders followed by the Dutch, the British and the French. Portuguese sailor Vasco da Gama arrived at Calicut, an

important sea port located on the South-West India on May 20, 1498 AD. The rise of Portuguese in India took place in 1505 AD, Francisco de Almeida was appointed as first Portuguese Governor in India. His policy to control the Indian Ocean was known as the Blue Water Policy.

(b) Goa was captured by the Portuguese Governor Alfonso de Alberqueque in 1510 AD and he is considered the real founder of Portuguese power in India. Goa subsequently became the headquarters of Portuguese settlement in India. The Portuguese hold over the coastal areas and superiority in naval power helped them significantly. By the end of 16th century, the Portuguese captured not only Goa, Daman, Diu and Salsette but also vast stretches of land along the Indian coast.

The Goa Inquisition

The Portuguese colonial administration enacted anti-Hindu laws with the intent to humiliate Hindus and encourage conversions to Christianity. They passed laws banning Christians from employing Hindus and making the public worship by Hindus a punishable violation. The Goa Inquisition refers to the office of Inquisition acting in the Indian state of Goa and the rest of Portuguese empire in Asia established in 1560.

Post Independent India's View on Goa

After India's independence from the British in 1947, Portugal refused to accede to India's request to relinquish control of its Indian territory. From 1954 the Portuguese brutally suppressed peaceful Satyagraha campaigns by Indians, aimed at forcing the Portuguese to leave Goa. The Portuguese used force and took actions. The leaders. As a result India closed its consulate which had operated at Panjim since 1947, imposing an economic embargo against the territory of Portuguese Goa. The Indian government adopted a 'wait and watch' attitude from 1955 to 1961 with numerous representations to the Portuguese Salazar regime and attempts to highlight the issue before the International community. In 1961, India launched Operation Vijay and liberated Goa from the Portugeuse. The Salazar regime in Portugal refused to recognize Indian sovereignty over Goa, Daman and Diu and continued representation in Portugal's National Assembly until 1974. Following the Carnation Revolution that year, the new government in Lisbon restored diplomatic relations with India, recognizing Indian sovereignty over Goa, Daman and Diu. Due to the military takeover, and wishes of the people of Portuguese India were not taken officially, the people continue to have the right to Portuguese citizenship. Since 2006, that has been restricted to those born during Portuguese rule.

Operation Vijay

The liberation of Goa was the process in which the Republic of India annexed the Portuguese occupied Indian territories of Goa, Daman and Diu. It started with the action carried out by the Indian Armed Forces led by General Chaudhari on 13 December 1961. This action is referred as the "Liberation of Goa". The armed action was code named 'Operation VIJAY' by the Indian Armed Forces. The operation involved air, sea and land strikes for over 36 hours, and it was a decisive victory for the Republic of India, ending 451 years of rule of Portugal over its remaining enclaves in India. The engagement lasted two days and twenty-two Indians and thirty Portuguese were killed in the fighting. The brief conflict drew a mixture of worldwide praise and condemnation. In India, the action was seen as liberation of Indian territory, while Portugal viewed it as an aggression against national soil and its citizens.

(a) The strategy employed was very successful as the Indian Army sealed main land routes connecting Goa and India and co-ordination with Air Force and Navy was the backbone of success. With Indian Air Force bombarding radio station at Bambolim and the airport at Dabolim and the Navy placing its advance force comprising frigates INS Betwa, INS Beas and gigantic aircraft carrier INS Vikrant along the coast of Goa, the blockade was complete.

(b) Finally on 19th December 1961 Indian national flag was hoisted by Major General K.P.Candeth and at 6 PM the operation came to halt with Portuguese Governor Salo deSilva formally surrendering to Brig. K.S. Dhillon under headlights of the car of Portuguese Governor.

Activity 16.3

List the Param Veer Chakra winners during 1947-48 Jammu & Kashmir. Find the images of winners and paste on the map of J & K on the location where they fought the war.

Intext Questions 16.5

1. What was Operation Vijay?
2. When was Operation VIJAY launched?
3. When was Goa liberated from the Portuguese?

What You Have Learnt

- The background to the Kashmir conflict.
- The strength of the Indian Armed Forces post independence.
- The major operations carried out by the Indian Armed Forces during the 1947-48 War with Pakistan, that includes Operation Gulmarg, Battle of Shelatang, Attack on Naushera and the subsequent summer operations.
- Annexation of Hydrabad through armed operation named POLO.
- Liberation of Goa from the Portugese occupation through armed operation named VIJAY.

Terminal Exercises

1. Write a brief note on the background of 1947 India Pakistan War.
2. List out the course of actions carried out by the Indian Armed Forces during `Operation Gulmarg'.
3. What were the princely states and provinces in British India before Independence?
4. Explain the major events that led to the annexation of Hyderabad with Indian Union.

Answers to Intext Questions

16.1 1. Maharaja Hari Singh was the King of Kashmir at the time of India Pakistan War in 1947-1948.

2. Hazara Tribesmen, Pashtun tribesmen.

3. 26th October 1947.

16.2 1. Muzaffarabad, Domel, Uri and Baramula.

2. Lieutenant Colonel Dewan Ranjit Rai commanded the 1 Sikh Division. He stopped the advance of the Pakistani invaders and secured Srinagar airport. Against overwhelming odds Rai and his soldiers fought for two days and he was killed in defence of Srinagar. For his brave action he was awarded the Mahavir Chakra.

16.3 1. Locate in the map of India.

2. Operation Bison

16.4 1. It was an operation carried out by the Indian Security Forces to annex Hyderabad into the Indian Union.

2. The ruler of Hyderabad wanted a separate nation and did not want to be a part of India.

3. 13 September 1948.

16.5 1. Operation VIJAY was a military action carried out by the Indian Armed Forces to liberate the Portuguese occupied Indian Territories.

2. 13 December 1961.

3. 19 December 1961.

17

375en17

SINO-INDIAN WAR - 1962

The Sino-Indian War also known as the Sino-Indian Border Conflict was a war between China and India that happened in 1962. There were a number of reasons why China attacked India. In 1959, Indian Prime Minister had met Chinese Prime Minister and said Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai. Yet China decided to betray our trust and made a surprise attack.

Objectives

After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- describe the border dispute between China and India;
- Identify the key issues between India and China which led to the 1962 conflict and
- list the course of events of Sino-Indian war in 1962

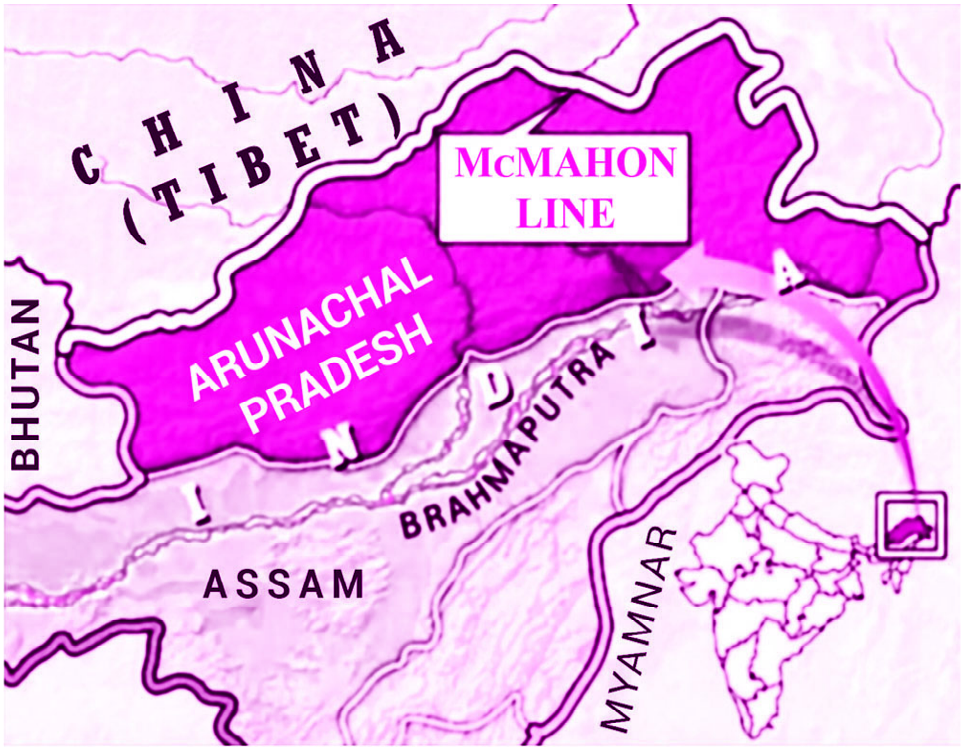
17.1 Genesis of the Problem between India and China

What was the problem between India and China?

- When we got independence, our leaders declared a foreign policy that said India and China are two equal and great powers of Asia. China did not agree and wanted to be the only power. Therefore, it first captured Tibet and made it part of China in 1950. In 1959 because of atrocities on the Tibetan people and Dalai Lama (religious head of Tibetan people) fled Tibet, India gave refuge to Dalai Lama and his folowers in India.
- From military point of view, the border between India and China in Arunachal Pradesh, was drawn by a British shown by Sir Henry McMahon line in 1914. It was accepted by Tibet. But China did not agree and said Tibet was not an independent country and could not make border agreements.

- Similarly in Ladakh region, the border between India and China was drawn by a British named Johnson in 1865. This was also not accepted by China.
- Under Chairman Mao, China wanted to take settle the border dispute by force in Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh. Therefore this problem of the border became a reason to have a war.

The Sino-Indian border (See Map 17.1) problem came into focus during the early part of this century. The status of Tibet has been contested by china for long historically, India has border with Tibet. But after the Chinese ennexed Tibet forcibly this border became the Sino-Indian border.



Map 17.1 Mc Mahon Line that demarcates the Sino-India Border

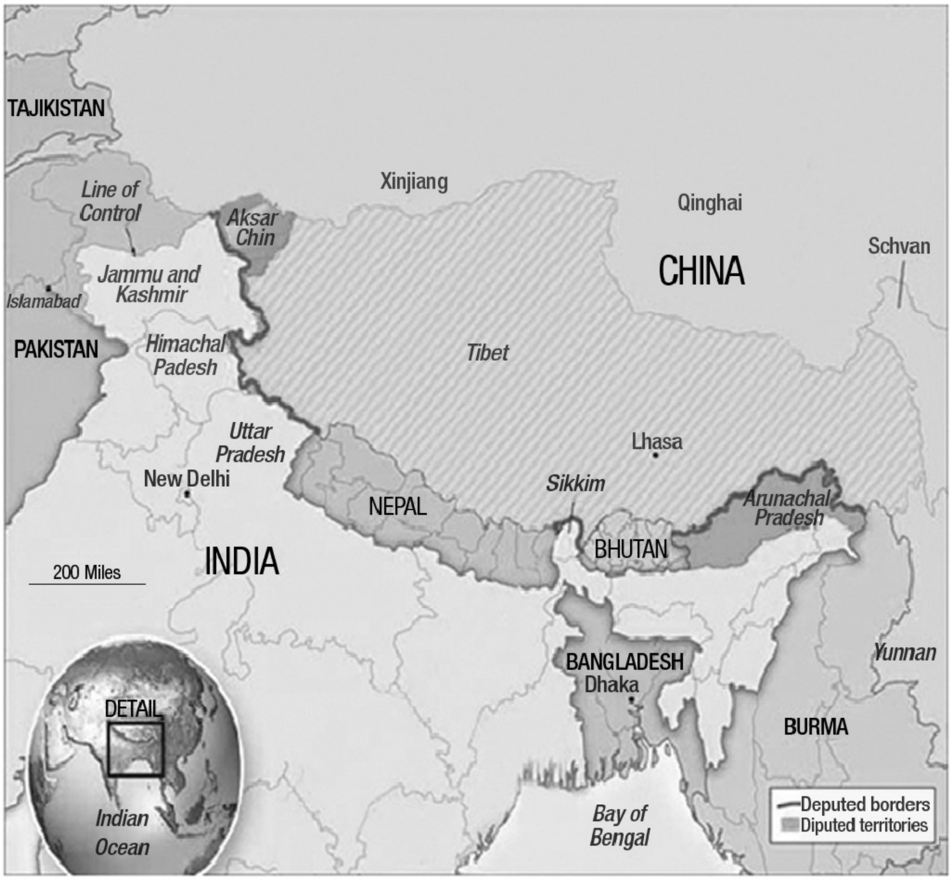
Intext Questions 17.1

1. Who made the first border between India and China in 1914?
2. In which state of India was the McMahon line drawn?

17.2 Events that Led to the War

17.2.1 Borders with China

Before we see the events that led to the war of 1961, let us see where all our borders lie with China.



Map 17.2: Indo- China Borders

Activity 17.1

See a map of the Indo-China borders and write down which states of India have borders with China.

17.2.2 : Events of Sino-Indian War

Now let us see the events that led to the 1962 Sino-Indian war:

- **Chinese maps** showed 50,000 sq miles of Indian Territory in Aksai Chin as part of China. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru objected and mentioned it to Chou en Lai the Prime Minister of China during his official visit. China promised to resolve it but did not do so.
- The construction of roads by China passing through Aksai Chin since 1956 was considered by India as Chinese aggression over India territory.

- Additional check posts were established in Aksai Chin by the Indian Army in response to Chinese presence and the road built by the Chinese in Aksai Chin.
- In July 1958 China violated Ladakh territory near Khurnak Fort. Similar events took place in summer of 1959 in Migyitui and Pangyong lake area in Ladakh.
- 23rd January 1959, China officially disputed the boundaries in Aksai Chin and called then as it a wrong marking.
- 1959 Khampa rebellion in Tibet and Dalai Lama fled to India. Dalai Lama was welcomed in India and the chinese settled boundary dispute have always felt threatened by it.
- Chinese government Myanmar with based on McMahon line of those countries but has not recognised. This with India. This meant violation of the agreement of 1954 and laying claim to 50,000 sq miles.
- 1961 India's foreign policy followed the concept of 'Forward Policy' and deployed troops accordingly.

Intext Questions 17.2

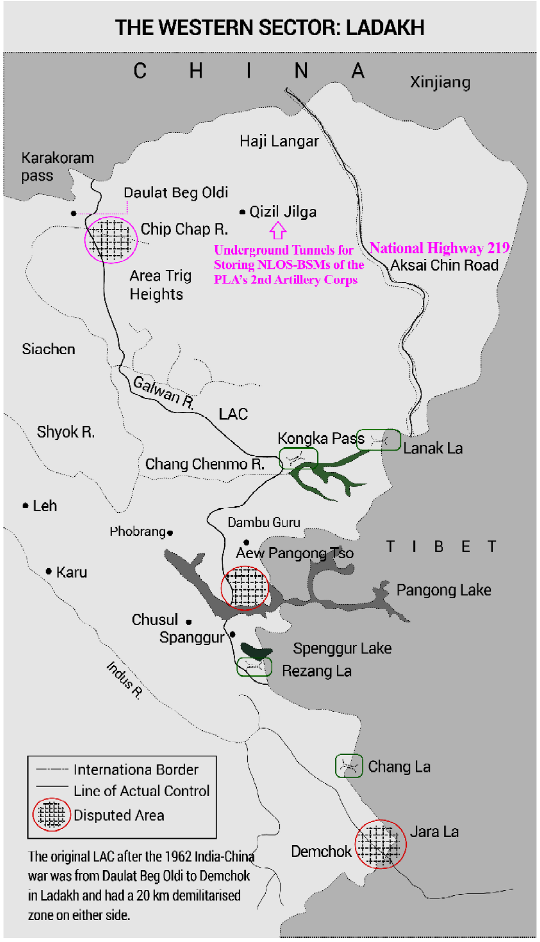
1. What was the name of the place in Ladakh where there was a border dispute between India and China?
2. Who was the leader of Tibet who fled to India in 1959?
3. With which country the Chinese Government signed border treaties?

17.3 Overview of the 1962 Sino-Indian War

On 20th October 1962, the first group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army launched a well-planned assault across the Thagla Ridge, in India's province of Assam. Arunachal Pradesh was formed much later and therefore this area was considered as part of Assam. The war of 1962 happened in two regions, one was in Ladakh in the area of Aksai Chin and the second in Arunachal Pradesh. These can be called two sectors of operations. In military words, the word 'Sectors' are also called 'Theatres' of operations. You have studied about it in the lesson on World War II.

17.3.1 The Western Sector

India was facing a three front attack. The three fronts were Aksai Chin in Ladakh, Thag La in Assam (now Arunachal Pradesh) and at Walong on the China-Burma (Myanmar) - India border. India faced a critical shortage of troops, ammunition and supplies. The winter clothing for High altitude areas was critically short of the requirement. Above all there were no roads to move troops. The Chinese came in massive strength. They started building roads to support the attack. In the Western sector the attack came at Daulat Beg Oldi, Chushul and Demchok. The Chinese captured areas which they said belonged to them. A detailed map showing exact areas in Ladakh where the battle took place is given in Map 17.3.

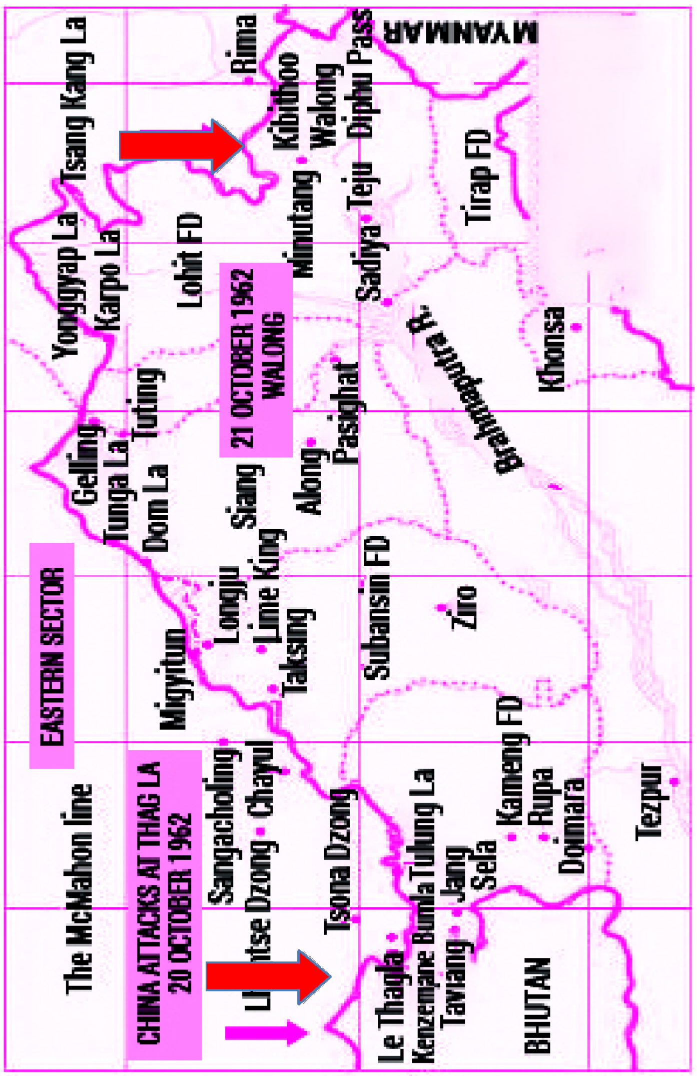


Map 17.3: Area of Operation in the Western Sector

13 Kumaon Rezang La is a mountain pass on the south-eastern approach to Chushul Valley in Ladakh, in the state of Jammu and Kashmir in India. It is approx. 3,000 meters long and 2,000 meters wide, with an average height of 16,000 feet. La means a mountain pass in Tibetan language. The Chinese attacked Rezang La at 5am on 18 November 1962. A Company of 13 KUMAON led by Major Shaitan Singh defended the post with 123 men. The Chinese attacked with hundreds of soldiers, but our jawans opened accurate fire and killed many of them. A second attack was launched at 5.40 am by 350 soldiers. They were also beaten back and many died. Repeated attacks from the rear of the defences left many dead and wounded on both sides. The Kumaon fought so well that 114 men died out of the 123 in that post. Major Shaitan Singh was awarded the highest gallantry award of Param Vir Chakra (Posthumously). A memorial has been built in Chushul in honour of the brave soldiers.

17.3.2 The Eastern Sector

In Assam, the Chinese forces attacked Thag La on 20 October and Walong on 21 October 1962. With their large number of troops and heavy artillery firing, they could capture Thag La and portions of Walong. Indian army was ill equipped and forced shortage of troops. The Chinese made an offer to negotiate a ceasefire on 24th October, the fourth day of fighting itself, if both sides withdrew equal distances from the current line-of-control. India refused. See Map 17.4 to get an idea of the places where the Chinese attacked in Assam (now Arunachal Pradesh).



Map 17.4: Eastern Sector

By the end of the first week of November, China had completely routed the India. The PLA controlled large part of Arunachal Pradesh. India requested emergency military aid from the United States. The United States, Great Britain and Canada took seriously Nehru's fear that China was attempting to cut off Indian north east region, and developed a joint plan that began to provide emergency military supplies to India on 3rd November. By this time, the PLA controlled a portion of India equal in area to Great Britain. However, in the north-east area of Walong, the situation proved to be quite different, Indian forces counter attacked on 13th November at Walong, but a concerted Chinese attack displaced them from this hard-won position, and the nearby garrison had to retreat down the Lohit valley. By 18th November, the Chinese had penetrated close to the outskirts of Tezpur, which was a major frontier town. The chinese stopped their advance at that point and declared ceasefire. The two armies as now deployed on the line of actual control.

Activity 17.2

Find the names of Param Veer Chakra winner of Sino-India war of 1962. Write a short story on their bravery showed at the front.

17.3.3 Causes of Failure on the Border War

1962 Indo-China war is considered as a defeat for the Indian Armed Forces. However, there were praise worthy instances of bravery shown by our soldiers. What made the Indian Army lose the war with China? Important reasons in brief are as follows:-

- Numerical and tactical superiority of the Chinese Armed forces over the Indian Armed Forces. Chinese came in thousands and attacked. They had better equiments and weapons.
- No air support for the Indian Army fighting the Chinese troops.
- Poor clothing and vintage personal weapons for the Indian troops fighting in high altitudes.

Intext Questions 17.3

1. When did the Chinese Army launch its attack on India?
2. Which three places did the Chinese attack in Ladakh in 1962?
3. Which Western Nations supported India during the 1962 Sino-Indian War?

What You Have Learnt

- The background of the problem between India and China.

- The various events leading to the 1962 Sino-Indian War.
- Effects of India's Forward Policy.
- Overview of the 1962 Sino-Indian War.
- The various causes for India's defeat in the War.

Terminal Exercises

1. Explain the origin of problems between India and China.
2. Which Indian State has boundaries with China?
3. List out the course of events that led to the 1962 Sino-Indian War.
4. What were the major reasons for India's defeat in the 1962 War.

Answers to Intext Questions

17.1

1. Sir Henry McMahon
2. Arunachal Pradesh.

17.2

1. Aksai Chin in Ladakh.
2. Dalai Lama.
3. Pakistan and Myanmar.

17.3

1. 20th October 1962
2. Daulat-Beg oldi, Chushul and Demchok.
3. United States of America, United Kingdom and Canada.

18

375en18

INDIA-PAKISTAN WAR-1965

Yet another war between India and Pakistan was fought in 1965. It was the second conflict between the two countries over the state of Jammu and Kashmir. You are aware of the problems of Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan wanting Kashmir to be part of it. Other than J&K, this time Pakistan raised a boundary dispute in the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat. There were clashes between both the armies in the Rann of Kutch from January 1965 onwards. In J&K Pakistan army sent Mujahideen forces in large numbers to take over Kashmir. Both nations increased their hostilities towards each other and finally a war broke out in September 1965. Pakistan was thoroughly defeated in this war. International community consisting of USA and Russia prevented any further escalation and the war came to an end on 23 September 1965. In this war the Air Forces of both the countries participated and a number of aerial combats were seen.

Former New York Times reporter Arif Jamal wrote in his book Shadow War -This time, India's victory was nearly total: India accepted cease-fire only after it had occupied 740 square miles, though Pakistan had made marginal gains of 210 square miles of territory. Despite the obvious strength of the Indian wins, both countries claim to have been victorious.

Objectives

After studying the lesson, you will be able to:

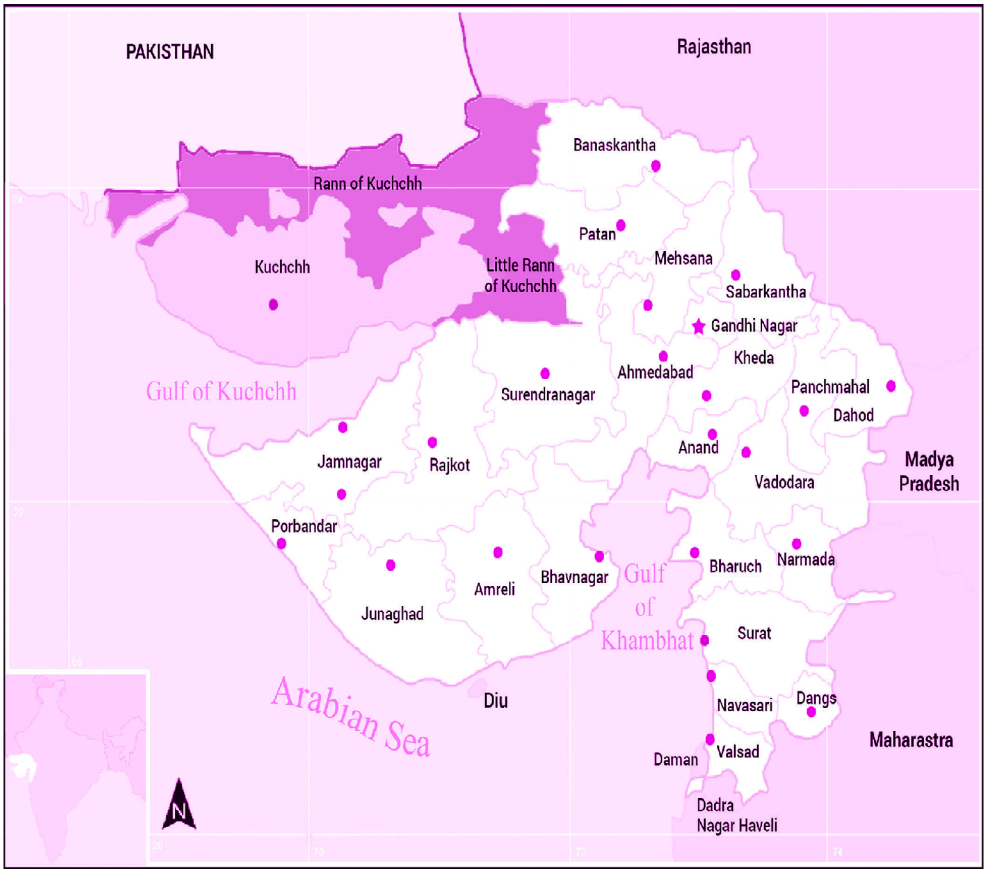
- explain the causes of war between India and Pakistan during 1965 and
- describe the areas involved in the battle and bring out the strategies adopted by both the countries.

18.1 War between India and Pakistan (1965)

The war of 1965 was a combination of the 1947 Kashmir dispute and a territorial claim in the area of the Rann of Kutch by Pakistan. It was Pakistan which started the war.

18.1.1 Rann of Kutch

Like other states Kutch was also a princely State in India. The marshy land of Rann of Kutch is part of Gujarat. The Pakistani Government claimed some 9000 square kilometers of the Rann of Kutch as being part of the province of Sindh. In 1956, the Indian government established a security post in order to stop the possible infiltration by Pakistanis. Following this, the Pakistani Government protested and expressed the desire to have a peaceful solution to the problem. By 1960, several rounds of talks were held between India and Pakistan in this regard. But all of them failed.



Map 18.1: Rann of Kutch

What happened in the Rann of Kutch in 1965?

1) In Jan 1965 Pakistan sent its troops into the Rann of Kutch and established a track of 20 miles. They also set up a post at a place called Kanjerkote. Subsequently Pakistan was often aggressive in this area by firing mortars and artillery guns. A forward post was established by CRPF in the border and was called Sardar Post. This post saw heavy attacks by the Pakistani army but was always beaten back. They suffered heavy casualties too. India referred the matter to the United Nations (UN). A protest was also lodged with the Pakistan government.

2) On 25th April 1965 Pakistan once again attacked Indian Sardar Post in Rann of Kutch area. Though India could back her claim over Rann of Kutch with historical facts, Pakistan could not produce any evidence supporting their claim over the area. The British Prime Minister talked to both countries and requested to stop the war. An international committee was set up to resolve the dispute. Both countries agreed to accept the report of the committee. At 6.00 am on 30th June 1965 a ceasefire was declared. The International Committee gave India 90% of the area and only 10% was given to Pakistan.

3) The ceasefire came about because of:

   (a) The resistance put up by the Indian armed forces.

   (b) The involvement of the British.

   (c) Rainy season which flooded the entire area.

18.1.2 What happened in Jammu and Kashmir in 1965?

1) The next step after failure in the Rann of Kutch, by Pakistan, was to cause trouble in Kashmir. Past 1962 war with China, Pakistan improved relations with China. It now thought that it could now defeat Indian Army as it has not done well against China. In August 1965 about 30000 well armed Pakistani infiltrators crossed the borders under the protective fire cover of Pakistani regular army, and entered into Jammu and Kashmir. They had the support of local guerillas of Pak. Pakistan thought that the people of kashmir were not happy with India and these fighters could cause a rebellion in Kashmir.

2) These guerilla infiltrators were the Mujahideen and Razackars. They were divided into 10 Divisions under regular army commanders. The Operation was code named as Op GIBRALTER by the Pakistani Army. On 5th August 1965, two groups of Gibralter forces crossed the line of ceasefire and entered India. On 9th August 1965, about 100 infiltrators attacked Poonch for several days with heavy fire power but were defeated by India. This infiltration was confirmed by the U.N Military Observer in India and Pakistan. India was left with no option but to retaliate. On 15th August 1965 the Indian forces crossed the line of ceasefire and occupied the Pakistan position at Kargil and the Haji Pir pass. This action by India completely stopped the infiltration.

Intext Questions 18.1

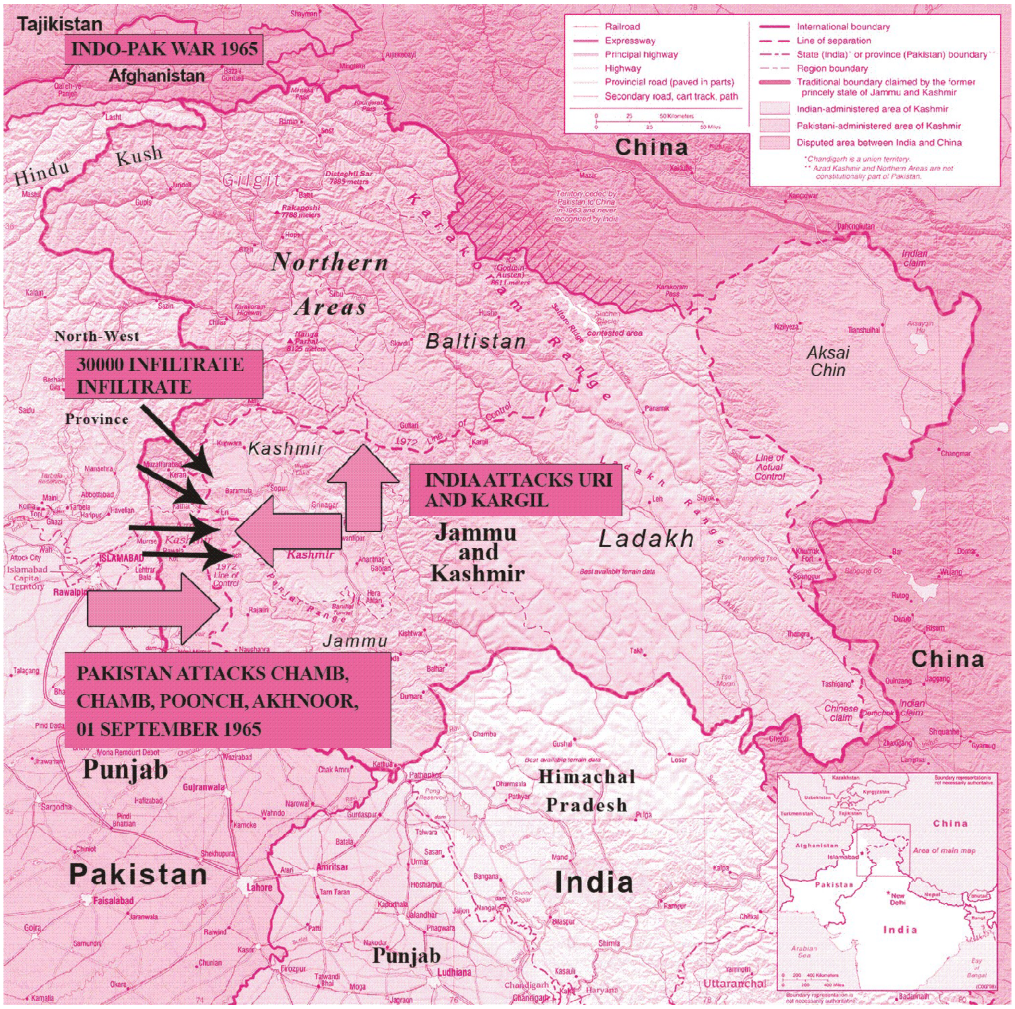
1. Which Post of India did Pakistan troops attack in the Rann of Kutch Area in 1965?

2. How many Mujahideen were sent by Pakistan into Kashmir, in 1965?

3. When did the Indian Forces cross the Line of Control in Retaliation?

18.1.3 The Real War

See the map 18.2. It will show the boundary between India and Pakistan after 1947 drawn in black dotted lines. This is the Line of Control as it exists even today. Pakistan first started the war by sending army troops wearing local clothes to look like civilians. But they were well armed with rifles and machine guns. They were supported in the attack by guns firing from the Pakistani side of the border.



Map 18.2: Indo-Pak War 1965

18.1.4 Indian Response

(a) In the early hours of 1st Sep 1965, Pakistan started Operation GRAND SLAM with artillery firing across the cease fire line in the Chamb sector in Kashmir. The plan was to capture the important towns of Akhnoor and Jammu. The first attacks came in Chamb because it was a plain country with mountainous terrain on the west and the river Chenab on the east. Pakistan used armor and heavy artillery in this area, whereas it was unable to induct heavy armour and artillery in the area because of a weak bridge across river Chenab. In the intital attack Pakistani army could enter 5 miles deep into India.

(b) On 2nd September Pakistani aircraft started attacking Chamb-Jaurian road. This was opposed by the Indian Brigade all by themselves without any artillery support. The Pakistani tanks rolled into India without much effective opposition from the Indian armed forces which did not have any heavy armed tank forces on their side. In order to capture Akhnoor, Pakistanis fiercely attacked the Indian side. Their next step appeared to be a massive thrust from Sialkot. Aim was to capture Jammu and block the entire Indian army in Jammu and Kashmir including Ladakh.

(c) Meanwhile the Indian air force was called in. It was a quick decision taken by Sh.Y.B. Chavan, Indian Defence Minister to give air support to the Indian army in the Chamb sector. The Vampires and Mystere fighter planes of the IAF attacked the enemy tanks, vehicles, and troops with maximum fire. 13 tanks, 2 artillery guns and 62 motor vehicles were destroyed. And it also stopped the Pakistani attack. The Pakistani Air force was soon called out for counter offensive action against IAF. Pakistan Airforce used the American made Sabre Jets F96 and F104 Starfighters. It was considered much superior to Indian Vampires and Mysteres. It was also believed that the newly introduced fighter plane- the GNAT, was not suitable against the Sabre. But the skills of the Indian pilots were so great in the mid air attacks that Sabre aircrafts were soon shot down. The intensive Air attack in the Chamb- Jaurian sector lasted from the 1st to 6th of September 1965.

18.2 Which other areas did we fight the war in 1965?

The Indian army launched massive attacks in Punjab in the areas close to Amritsar and Faridkot on 06 September 1965. Airforce played an important role in the attack and destroyed many tanks and aircrafts of the Pakistani forces.

18.2.1 Lahore Sector

On 8th of September 1965, the Indian forces attacked areas all along the western borders from Pathankot to Lahore. The aim was to capture Lahore and destroy maximum weapons and equipment of the Pakistani army.Indian Army achieved great success in all the battles fought in this Sector. A number of soldiers and officers showed bravery and fought gallantly. Number of towns in Pakistan were captured. About 240 Pakistani tanks were destoryed in Sialkot area alone. In all about 460 Sq Km of territory was captured. Indian Army reached out shirts of the town.

18.2.2 Rajasthan Sector

India opened a third front in Rajasthan sector to tie down the enemy forces in Sind. 11 Infantry Division carried operations on Barmer-Hyderabad (Pakistan) axis of this sector. Gadra was occupied in the first sweep on 8 September and Pak Rangers were driven out from many more areas of the desert.

Intext Questions 18.2

1. In which area of Kashmir did Pakistani Forces attack that resulted in the start of 1965 War?
2. Who was the Indian Defence during the 1965 War?
3. When did the operations by the Indian Forces start in the Lahore Sector?

18.2.3 Role of Air Force

The IAF gave substantial support to the Army in fighting the enemy on many fronts. On the first day of war Indian Vampires and Mysteres struck heavy blows on Pak armour, advancing on the Chhamb-Jaurian axis. Subsequently, IAF Canberras raided major Pakistan Air Force bases at Sargodha and Chaklala at night. Pakistani bases at Akwal, Peshawar, Kohat, Chak Jhumra and Risaiwala were also raided. The Mysteres were employed primarily in the ground attack role whereas the Hunters were utilised for bombing and close support missions, as well as flying combat air patrols. The Gnat squadrons proved very effective in defending against enemy aircrafts. The astounding success of the Gnat against the Pak F-86 earned it the title "Sabre Slayer". During this conflict India lost 35 aircraft as against 73 by Pakistan.

18.2.4 Ceasefire

The UN Security Council took a serious view of the situation right from the start of the war. As early as Sept 2nd 1965 the UN Secretary General U Thant appealed to both India and Pakistan to stop the war. It also urged both the governments to cooperate with the UN Military Observer Team. As part of the negotiations the Secretary General met both the PM Lal Bahadur Shastri and the President Ayub Khan, and as a result

Note

the Security Council on 20th Sept 1965 passed a resolution unanimously on a clear cut ceasefire. On 27th Sep 1965 a mutual ceasefire agreement came into effect.

On the eve of the ceasefire India occupied nearly 700 sq miles of Pakistani territory. Pakistan captured 196 Sq. miles. During the 22 days of war Pakistan lost 417 tanks as against India's 123 tanks. The Pakistani loss in the air, was 73 aircrafts against India's 35. The figures of losses are not accurate because each country will claim a different figure against the other. However, it is fair to conclude that Pakistan lost much more than India despite being numerically better in tanks, aircrafts and better American weapons. It is not the weapon but the man behind the weapon that matters.

Activity 18.1

Search the internet and find the name of the Param Veer Chakra winners of 1965 war. Find their images and make a collage.

Intext Questions 18.3

1. What are the major aircrafts that the Indian Air Force used during the 1965 War?
2. Who was the Prime Minister of India during the 1965 Indo-Pak war?

What You Have Learnt

- Overview of the 1965 Indo-Pak war.
- Operations in the Rann of Kutch.
- Military operations in the Kashmir Valley.
- Warfare in the Lahore and Rajasthan sectors.
- Role of the Indian Air Force in the War.
- How the ceasefire came into being.

Terminal Exercises

1. Write a brief note on the operations in the Rann of Kutch.
2. Describe the confrontation between India and Pakistan in the Kashmir Sector in the 1965 War.
3. How did the Indian Air Force play a crucial role in the 1965 War?
4. Explain the reasons for ceasefire in the 1965 war.

Answers to Intext Questions

18.1

1. Sardar Post.
2. Approximately 30000 Pakistan forces dressed as locals along with Mujahideen and Razakars.
3. On 15th August 1965.

18.2

1. Chamb Sector.
2. Sh.Y.B.Chavan.
3. 08 Sep 1965.

18.3

1. Mystere, Canberra and Hunter aircrafts.
2. Sh.Lal Bahadur Shastri.

19

375en19

INDIA-PAKISTAN WAR - 1971

The 1971 Indo-Pak war was the third war that India fought with Pakistan after independence. However, this time the reasons for the war were different as compared to the previous ones. You may recall here that on the eve of partition of India there were two wings of Pakistan - the West and the East - separated by 1000 miles with India being sandwiched between the two.

The Western wing is the present day Pakistan and where the government and capital of the country Islamabad is located while the capital for East Pakistan was Dhaka. The people of East Pakistan were dissatisfied with the treatment given to them by the West Pakistani Government. Hence they revolted against them. India helped the Mukti Bahini of East Pakistanis to get freedom. This was the major reason why the 1971 war took place. It was also the first war where Indian Army, Navy and Air Force took part collectivals. Each of these wings of the Armed Forces played a major part in Indian victory. Because of Indian help a new nation called Bangladesh was born.

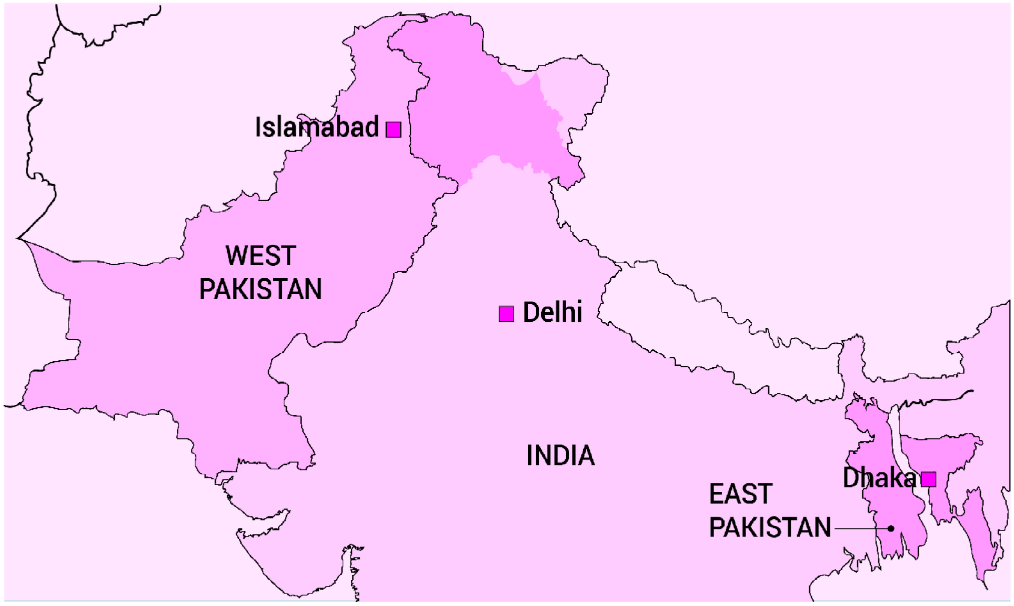
Objectives

After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- identify the reasons for the 1971 war and
- explain the major operations of the war.

19.1 Why did India and Pakistan fight a war in 1971?

It is important to understand the reasons behind India's involvement in the 1971 war. East Pakistanis were basically Bengali Muslims. Development in Pakistan was concentrated in the Western part while the Eastern side was neglected. In the 1970 local elections in East Pakistan a new party The Awami League came to power. The people now wanted more autonomy and control over natural resources. Recall here what you have learnt in your previous lessons regarding the nature of political system in existence in Pakistan. Since its independence the government of Pakistan depended very much on the military to rule. By the time this war happened, Pakistan was under the control of a military General named Yahya Khan who took over power from his predecessor General Ayub Khan.



Map 19.1: Map of West and East Pakistan

The military leadership of Pakistan under General Yahya Khan not only canceled the national assembly but also did not allow the formation of government by the Awami League who had won the recently held national elections. In other words, West Pakistan government rejected the demand for greater political control by the Bengalis. The military arrested the leader of Awami League, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in March 1971 and imposed military rule in East Pakistan. They started committing atrocities against the people. Thousands of refugees started entering India and this created a big problem. Atrocities by Pakistan Army and refusal to accept the demands of the people led to formation of a movement called 'Mukti Bahini' or Freedom Fighters, who led the armed liberation struggle against the Pakistani army.

> What is **Mukti Bahini Movement** and what was the reason for its formation?
> ***Mukti Bahini*** is an armed liberation struggle movement started in East Pakistan against the West Pakistan government. The reason for its formation was the refusal of letting Awami league form to the government after the national elections and arrest of the leader of Awami League leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

The mass killing was viewed as ***'genocide'*** committed by the Pakistani army against its own citizens that led to an estimated 10 million Bengalis fleeing East Pakistan as refugees to India. The Fig 19.1 shows the people heading to India from East Pakistan.

What is Genocide?

Deliberate killing of large group of people particularly of the same nationalistic group, by the ruling junta.

The reasons for this war were -

- An elected political party in East Pakistan, the Awami League was not allowed to form the government was banned.
- Military rule was imposed. Army committed atrocities and killed many Bengalis.
- Bengalis fled and about 10 million refugees came to Assam and West Bengal. This caused serious economic crises in India.
- General strike in East Pakistan and formation of Mukti Bahini to fight Pakistan army.
- India openly supported the freedom struggle of the people of East Pakistan.

Intext Questions 19.1

1. Mention any two immediate reasons for India's involvement in the war.
2. Who was the military ruler of Pakistan during the war?
3. What is Awami League and who was its leader?
4. What was the other name for Mukti Bahini and why was it created?

19.1.1 How did Bangladesh get Liberated?

First let us understand this question, one by one. When and where did the fighting begin? And what were the objectives of India?

- The war began on 3rd December 1971 when Pakistani air force launched strikes on air fields in Western India and the very next day India declared war and retaliated with air strikes. However, even before the actual war began, the Indian Army's Eastern Command started preparing for Eastern Operations as early as April and May 1971. The command was given the responsibility of training and equipping the Mukti Bahini freedom fighters who were by then engaged in guerrilla war against the Pakistani army in the East.
- **Objectives for the Armed Forces**. The Indian Armed Forces had two major tasks. These were:-
  - **Liberate East Pakistan from the rule of West Pakistan;**
  - **Make sure Pakistan did not take this opportunity to make head ways in Jammu and Kashmir.**

Note

From the military point of view the objectives meant two things. One was to capture Dacca the capital city of East Pakistan, and the second was to defend the Western borders against any attack by Pakistan. You would have learnt in the previous lessons that the partition of India was incomplete since Kashmir was a contentious issue between the two countries. Hence preventing Pakistan from utilizing the opportunity to enter into Kashmir was also the other objective of the war. Indian Armed Forces started preparing for war. Training for war, getting ammunition and weapons, and clothing for the jawans was all done very meticulously. The Chief of the Army Staff, Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw, waited for monsoons to get over before starting any operations. The Indian Armed Forces became fully prepared by December 1971.

What did Pakistan do? Political parties in West Pakistan launched a 'crush India' campaign.

On seeing India's preparation for war and build up of Indian Army troops, Pakistan launched surprise air strikes on 03 December 1971. Pakistani Air Force bombed Indian airfields in Ambala in Haryana, Amritsar in Punjab and Udhampur in Jammu and Kashmir. The strike was code named Operation "Chengiz Khan" and marked the formal initiation of hostilities between the two countries. And soon after, India retaliated to the attack in a swift manner. From now on the actual war began. The strategy of Pakistan was to destroy Indian aircrafts and gain air superiority. This in effect means to destroy enemy air fields so that the airspace will be brought under the complete control without any resistance from enemy aircrafts. However, the attempt of Pakistani air force to establish air superiority failed since the Indian air force quickly reacted. Indian Air Force Hunters were used for bombing Pakistan airfields.

Intext Questions 19.2

1. When did the war begin?
2. What were the objectives of India in the war?
3. What do you mean by Operation Chengiz Khan?

19.2 Major Operations in the War

Before we look at the major operations, it is important to know the personalities involved. On the Indian side the leader was Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the Defence Minister was Babu Jagjivan Ram. The Chief of Army Staff was General S.H.J.F. Manekshaw, the Chief of Air Staff was Air Chief Marshal P.C. Lal and the Chief of Naval Staff was Admiral S.M. Nanda. On the Pakistani side were General Yahya Khan as the military ruler and Lieutenant General A.A.K. Niazi as the commander of Pakistan's Eastern Command under whose control was East Pakistan. The Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ordered immediate mobilization of troops and to respond to the strikes under the overall command of General Sam Manekshaw (later became

Field Marshal). Army, Navy and Airforce took part in the war as one team. Let us see them one by one.

19.2.1 Air Operations

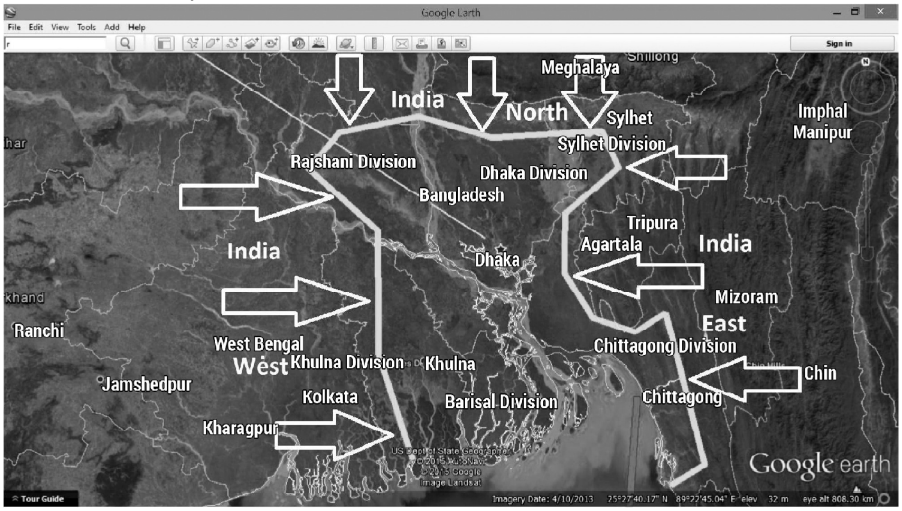
A notable aspect of the war is that all three wings of the Indian military – army, navy and air force – were involved in a well coordinated manner on both the fronts. The Indian air force provided aerial support for the ground forces. The Indian air force achieved complete air superiority at the Eastern front, as well as in the Western front. The aircrafts that were used by the IAF, were the MiG 21s, Canberras, Hunters besides, Gnats and others, and on the Pakistani side were the F-86 Sabre Jets, F104 Star Fighters and others. The role played by MIG 21 aircrafts needs highlighting as it was used efficiently by way of continuous bombing and providing air cover for ground troops during the war.

Intext Questions 19.3

1. Who was India's defence minister at the time of war?
2. Name the Chief of Army Staff of India during the 1971 war.
3. Who was the Commander of Pakistan's Eastern Command in 1971?
4. Name the prominent fighter aircrafts used during the 1971 war.

19.2.2 The Ground Operations

(a) Eastern Front: As you have already studied, the war took place on two fronts. Western front in the Punjab - Jammu borders and the Eastern front in East Pakistan. Let us see the Eastern Front first. Indian Army planned and carried out attacks into East Pakistan from all sides. Each arrow in the Map represents an Indian Infantry Division.



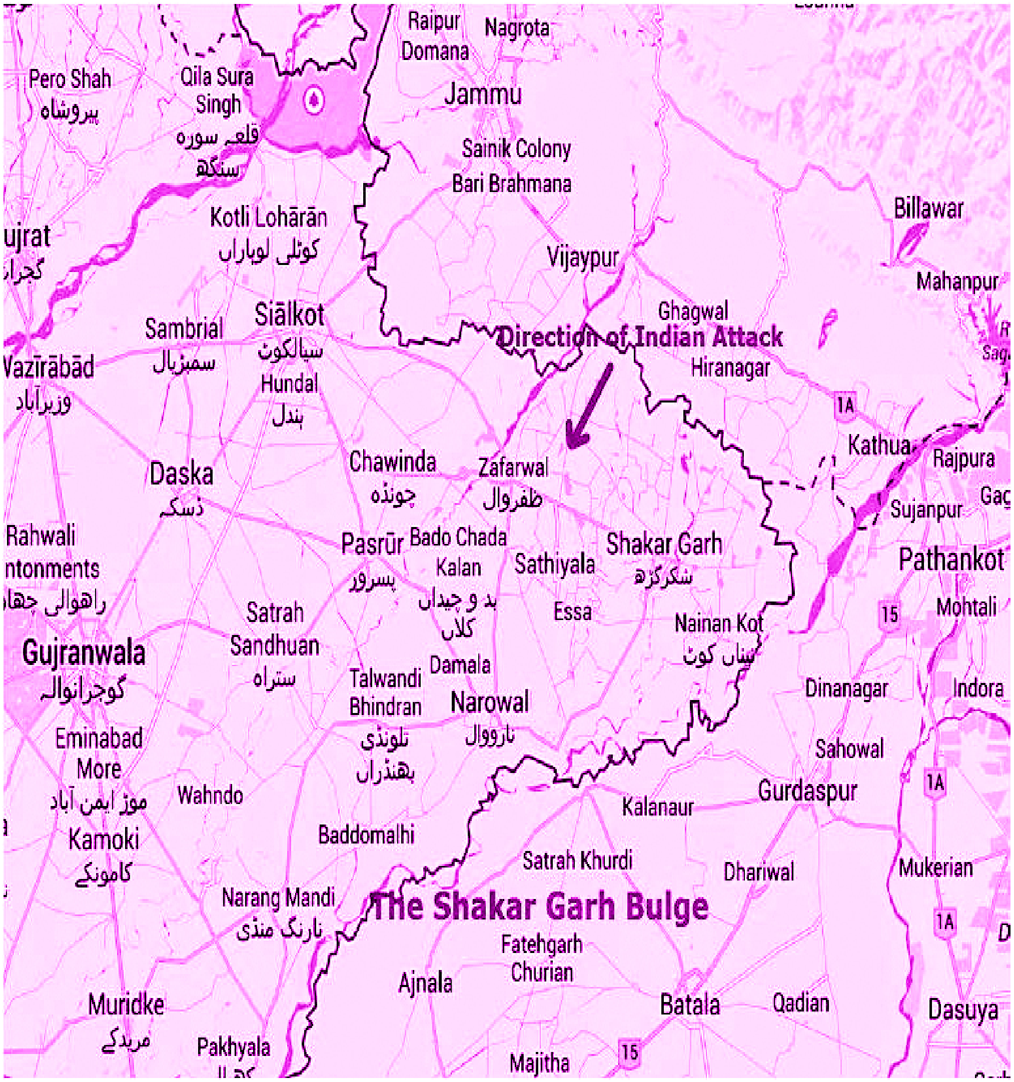
Map 19.2: Indian Army Attack into East Pakistan

The strategy adopted here was quick, three-pronged assault of nine infantry divisions with attached armoured units and close air support that rapidly entered into the capital city Dhaka of East Pakistan. Under the command of General Officer Commanding in Chief of India Lieutenant General Jagjit Singh Aurora of Eastern Command the objective of capturing and taking Dhaka was fully realized. Pakistan Army surrendered on 16 December 1971. It took only 13 days to defeat the Pakistan army. See Table 19.1 and note that we took more than 90000 Prisoners of War.

Inter-Service Branch	**Number of captured Pakistani POWs**	**Officer Commanding**
Pakistan Army	54,154	Lieutenant-General Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi
Pakistan Navy/ Pakistan Marines	1,381	Rear-Admiral Mohammad Shariff
Pakistan Air Force	833	Air Commodore Inamul Haq
Paramilitary/ East Pakistan Rifles/Police	22,000	Major-General Rao Farman Ali
Civil government personnel	12,000	Governor Abdul Motaleb Malik
Total:	90,368	~

Table 19.1 Pakistan losses in the War in East Pakistan

(b) **Western Front:** On the Western front the main battles were fought in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan. As in the past, Pakistan first attacked Poonch and Chamb. Attack in Poonch was over within 3 days. In Chamb too Indian 10 Infantry Division fought a gallant battle. Pakistan however, managed to capture Mandiala Heights. Because of heavy losses it pulled back and Indian army reoccupied the lost positions. Indian army also captured some important heights in Kargil. In Punjab the noteworthy attack was in Shakargarh which is an area opposite Pathankot. See Map 19.3 for battles in Shakargarh.



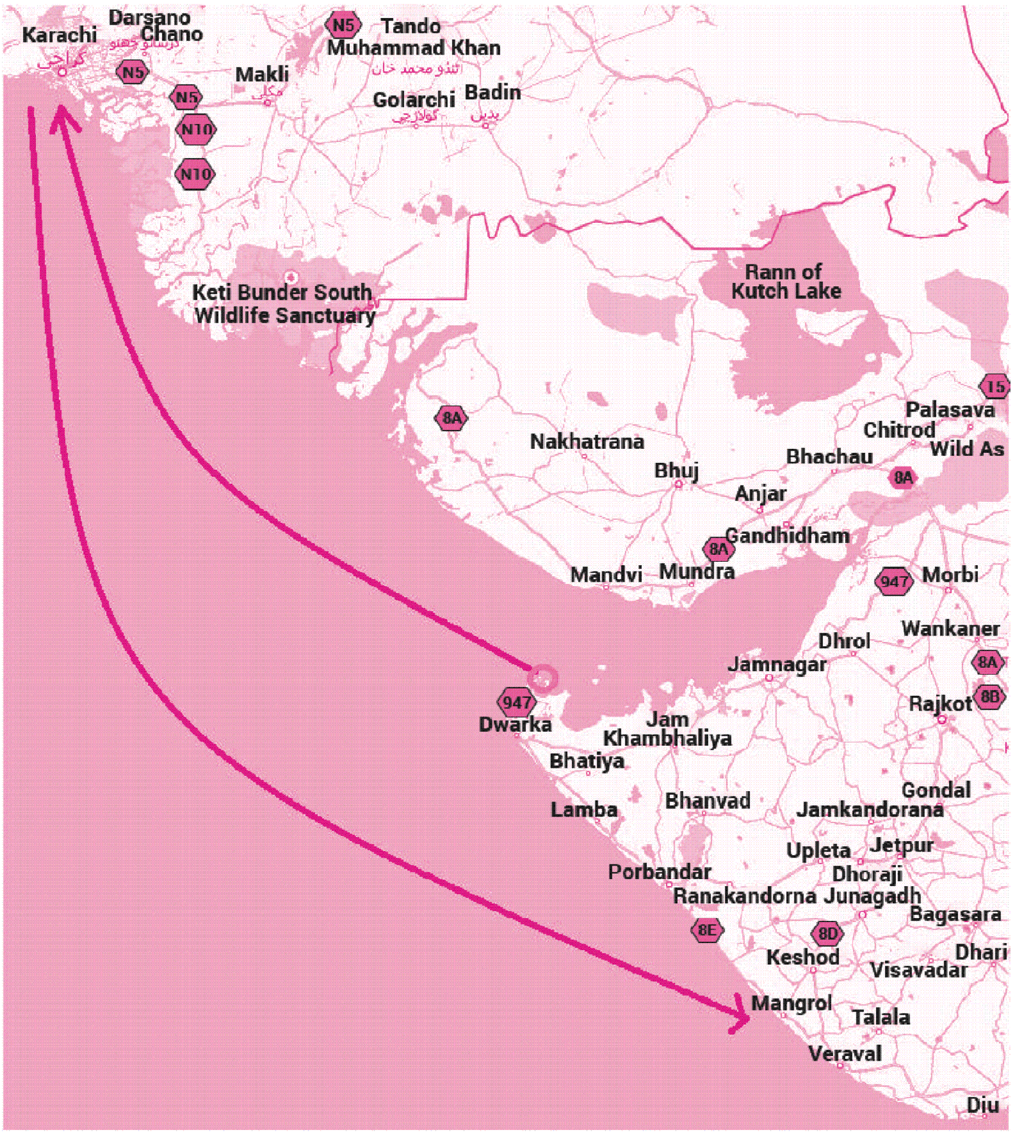
Map 19.3: The battle of Shakar Garh

In the Rajasthan Sector, Pakistan attacked Longewal. Indian Army counter attacked which forced the Pakistan army to withdraw. At that time two Hunter aircrafts of IAF attacked the withdrawing armour and destroyed a number of Pakistani tanks. Indian attack went into and captured the town of Naya Chor.

19.2.3 The Naval Operations

The war also saw some very brave actions at sea. The Western, Southern and Eastern Naval Commands were actively used during the various operations. Two important operations worth mentioning in the naval war were 'Operation Trident' [Map 19.4] and 'Operation Python' both of which were launched in the Western front to attack Pakistan's Karachi port. The plan was to launch an offensive on Karachi port and destroy it. Accordingly, the Indian Navy's Western Naval Command under Vice Admiral S.N. Kohli launched a surprise attack on the 4th and 5th December 1971 under code

name Operation TRIDENT in which missile boats INS Nipat, INS Nirghat and INS Veer armed with missiles were used. Four days later another naval Operation PYTHON was launched. Both operations were successful in destroying Pakistani ships and thereby reducing their capacity to launch naval attacks against India.



Map 19.4: Operation TRIDENT

At the Eastern front too Indian navy played a remarkable role. The strategy was aimed at not allowing Pakistan to use its Eastern port of Chittagong for reinforcements to attack Indian positions and hence the Indian navy deployed its only aircraft carrier INS Vikrant in the Bay of Bengal. The Indian Eastern Naval Command was under Vice Admiral N. Krishnan who successfully isolated East Pakistan by a naval blockade and trapped their navy in their ports. Besides INS Vikrant notable Indian navy ships that took part in the naval war effort are INS Guldar, INS Gharial and INS Magar and

many other submarines.

Intext Questions 19.4

1. How many Divisions did Indian Army use in the Eastern Front in the 1971 war?
2. Name the Commander in Chief of India's Eastern Army Command.
3. Name the two important naval operations at the Western front during the 1971 war.
4. What was the objective of Operation Trident?
5. What is INS Vikrant?
6. Name the commanders of India's Western and Eastern Naval Command.

19.2.4 The End of the War

Overall, you have seen that this was a short and a decisive war that lasted only 13 days. On all fronts the Indian action relied on leadership, speed, logistics and accuracy and exploited the weakness in enemy's positions resulting in swift victory. The Pakistani side could not match the superiority and speed with which the Indian armed forces were attacking right from day one. Besides, the Pakistani side also lacked, intelligence, strategy and the troops were demoralised and ill eqipped to fight. Hence they faced big losses and yielded in less than a fortnight. There was panic in the Pakistani Eastern Command's military leadership commanded by Lieutenant General A.A.K. Niazi.

Indian advances demoralized the Pakistani soldiers and subsequently, the Indian Army encircled Dacca. On 16th December an ultimatum was issued to surrender and on hearing the ultimatum Lieutenant-General A.A.K. Niazi surrendered and signed the instrument of surrender to Lieutenant General J.S. Aurora [Fig. 19.2]. On the same day Pakistan called for unilateral ceasefire and surrendered its combined military to Indian Army. 93,000 troops were taken as Prisoners of War thereby ending war. And with that the objective of liberating East Pakistan was realized and a new nation-Bangladesh was born.

Fig. 19.1: Signing of Instrument of Surrender by Pakistani Lt.GenA.A.K. Niazi

Activity 19.1

Search the name and image of Param Veer Chakra winner of 1971 war. Also mention the name of batallion and location where the fought the war.

Intext Questions 19.5

1. When did Pakistan forces surrender in East Pakistan?
2. Who signed the instrument of surrender?
3. What was the outcome of the war?
4. What were the lessons learnt?

What You Have Learnt

- If the government does not address the concerns of the people then it is bound to fail.
- This war showed that the Pakistani government failed to find a solution to the internal political struggle by the East Pakistani residents, which aggravated the conflict and the subsequent involvement of India.
- You have also understood that to win a war there must be effective leadership and adequate logistical support.

- Determination is another aspect that has been learnt. For example, the battle of Longewala proved how determined Indian army was in holding its position and put up a resistance which ultimately was successful. Also, the close coordination from the three services of Indian military helped achieve victory.
- It was a great achievement indeed for India and the lessons learnt are applicable even this day.
- Comprehensive national power which includes the efforts of all concerned including the people across the nation is required for any victory.

Terminal Questions

1. Mention the major reasons for India's involvement in 1971 war.
2. Highlight the major naval battles fought during the war.
3. What was the importance of the Battle of Longewala?
4. Mention the reasons for India's victory in the war.

Answers to Intext Questions

19.1

1. Mass killing of Bengalis by Pakistani army and huge number of refugees fleeing to India.
2. General Yahya Khan.
3. Awami league is a political party and its leader was Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.
4. The other name for Mukti Bahini is Freedom Fighters.

19.2

1. The war began on the 3rd of December 1971 when Pakistani airforce launched air strikes against India.
2. The ultimate objective was to liberate East Pakistan and the immediate objectives were to capture Dacca at the Eastern front and prevent Pakistan from entering Indian territory at the Western front.
3. Operation Chengiz Khan was air strike launched by Pakistani airforce against Indian targets in Western India.
4. Air superiority means to destroy enemy air fields in order to bring the airspace under the complete control without any resistance from enemy aircrafts.

19.3

1. The Defence Minister of India at the time of 1971 war was Babu Jagjivan Ram.

2. The Chief of Army Staff of India was S.H.J.F. Manekshaw
3. The Commander of Pakistan's Eastern Command was Lieutenant General A.A.K. Niazi
4. India's MiG 21s, Hunters, Canberras and Pakistan's F-86 Sabre air crafts.

19.4

1. Nine Infantry Divisions.
2. Lieutenant General Jagjit Singh Aurora.
3. Operation Trident and Operation Python.
4. The objective was to attack Pakistan's Karachi port and destroy its ability to support its forces in East Pakistan.
5. INS Vikrant was India's air craft carrier..
6. Western Naval Command was under Vice Admiral S.N. Kohli and Eastern Naval Command under Vice Admiral N. Krishnan.

19.5

1. Pakistan surrendered on 16th December 1971.
2. It was signed by Pakistan's Eastern Army Commander Lieutenant General A.A.K. Niazi.
3. The outcome of the war was liberation of East Pakistan and creation of a new nation called Bangladesh.
4. The lessons learnt was victory could be achieved through good leadership, efficient logistical support, employment of effective battlefield strategies, close coordination from all wings of the military and support from the people of the country.

20

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KARGIL CONFLICT-1999

The Kargil Conflict was fought in high altitude mountains of Ladakh. This region is sparsely populated and it consists of diverse religious, linguistic and ethnic groups in one of the world's highest mountains. India and Pakistan fought for Jammu and Kashmir in 1947-1948 and the battle ended with the cease fire line which bisects the Baltistan district. Kargil was on the Indian Territory in the Ladakh subdivision of Jammu and Kashmir. Both India and Pakistan went to war in 1965 and 1971. This was the fourth conflict after independence. Previous this time Pakistan had sent infiltrators on the quiet who occupied important heights in the mountains. It become necessary to evict them from the heights.

Objectives

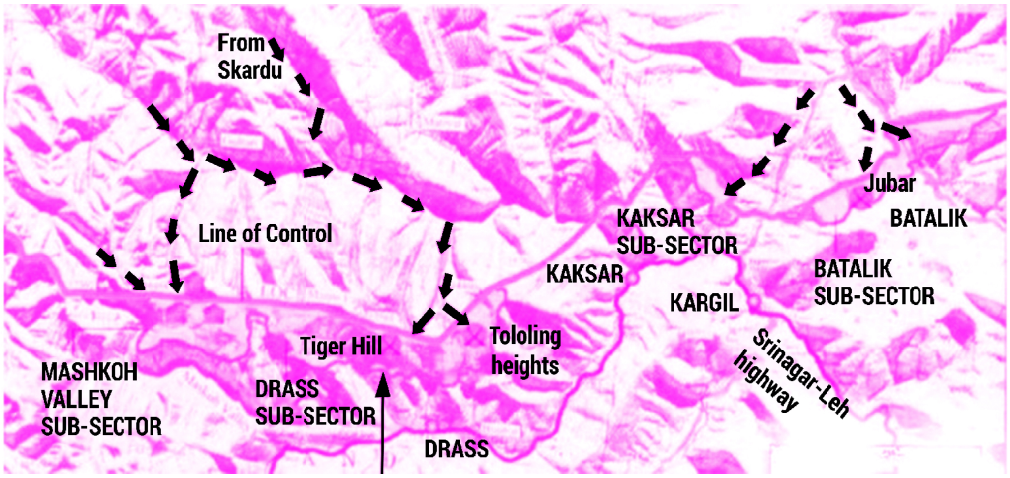
After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- highlight the geographical location of Kargil and the Genesis of the conflict;
- describe the operations carried out by the Indian Armed Forces during the conflict;
- discuss the role of Indian Media, and responses given by the world and
- discuss the comments of the Kargil Review Committee.

20.1 Terrain of the Conflict Zone

What is Terrain?

We use the word Terrain to describe land. For example terrain is mountainous, terrain is plains etc.



Map 20.1 Kargil Mountains where Kargil war took place.

See the map above and identify the places marked. This was called the '*Conflict Zone'* and includes the Muskho Valley, Drass, Batalik sector, Kaksar, Tololing heights, Tiger Hill, Southwest and Northeast of Kargil. Strategically the area enjoys a high ground which would give advantages to the defending force and increase difficulties to the attacker. Sitting on these heights one can see the towns of Drass and Kargil below. Kargil is 788 km from Pakistan controlled town of Skardu. The average heights of the mountains in Kargil are 16000 ft and the winter temperature can go upto -48 C.

Pakistan had trained and covertly sent Pakistani troops and paramilitary forces, under the disguise of Mujahedeen along the Line of Control (LoC) in Kargil Sector for monitoring and gathering information of the Indian movement in the LoC. Such infiltration was code named "Operation Badr". Their main aim was to force Indian Forces to withdraw from the Siachen Glacier and to cut off Ladakh region and internationalise the Kashmir issue so as to have a speedy resolution.

20.1.1 Background

During 1998, several intrusions were carried out by the Pakistani sides in the places of Mushkon Valley, Marpo La near Drass, Kaksar near Kargil, Chorbatla sector and Turtok sector south of the Siachen area. The reason behind Pakistan reoccupying the India post in the LoC was to dominate the towns of Kargil and Drass, internationalise the Siachen glacier and Kashmir issue. In Batalik sector, an attack was carried out by the enemy troops over the Indian army who were on routine patrolling duty, under the team led by Capt. Saurabh Kalia.

Intext Questions 20.1

1. Where is Kargil situated?
2. At what height is Kargil situated and what is the minimum temperature of that area in winters?

3. What was the main cause for the of Kargil War ?
4. Who crossed the LOC in Operation Al Badr?

20.2 Operation Vijay

There were three major phases to the Kargil War.

- First, Pakistan infiltrated forces into the Indian-controlled section of Kashmir and occupied strategic locations. This enabled it to bring the road connecting Drass and Kargil within range of its artillery fire. See fig. 20.1. This is how the Pakistan army infiltrated and occupied the heights of Kargil. Pakistan called its operation Al Badar.
- The next stage consisted of India discovering the infiltration and mobilising forces to respond to it.
- The final stage involved major battles by Indian and Pakistani forces resulting in India recapturing the territories held by Pakistani forces and the subsequent withdrawal of Pakistani forces back across the Line of Control.

1) In military terms 'Operation Vijay' was a limited conflict with 2 to 3 Divisions involved on both sides. Apart from keeping the plan top secret, the Pakistan Army also undertook certain steps to maintain surprise and deception.
2) Unlike other similar high altitude areas, the Kargil Mountains lose snow cover rapidly as the summer progresses. Below the peaks and the ridgelines are loose rocks, which make climbing extremely difficult. The movement of the troops is slow, labourious and time consuming.
3) The Intruders on the heights were a mixture of professional soldiers and mercenaries. They included the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 12th battalions of some Pakistan Army's Northern Light Infantry (NLI). Among them were some Mujahideen and members of Pakistan's Special Services Group (SSG). It was initially estimated that there were about 500 to 1,000 intruders occupying the heights but later it was estimated that the actual strength of the intruders may have been about 5,000.
4) The infiltrators, apart from being equipped with small arms (rifles and machine guns) and grenade launchers, were also armed with mortars, artillery and anti-aircraft guns. Many posts were also heavily mined.

Note

Intext Questions 20.2

1. Which were the areas that Pakistan occupied prior to the Kargil War ?
2. What was the name for military operation carried out by the Indian Forces to remove Pakistani Forces from Kargil.

20.2.1 Indian Army Operations

(a) The Indian Army detected the intrusions between May 3 and May 12, 1999. Strategic planning for operations was carried out by the Indian Army from May 15 to May 25, 1999. Such activities included military operations, troops movement, artillery and other equipment were moved in and the necessary equipment was also purchased from friendly countries. On May 26, 1999, Indian Army carried out offensive action named Operation VIJAY to evict the Pakistani intruders.

(b) Indian troops moved towards Pakistani occupied positions with air cover provided by aircraft and helicopters. However 1AF was ordered not to cross the LOC as India did not want to enlarge the scope of war. A joint Infantry-Artillery battle with air cover was launched on regular Pakistani soldiers of the Northern Light Infantry (NLI) who occupied high altitude mountain peaks and ridgelines. Indian troops deployed firepower that could destroy the intruders.

(c) About, 250 artillery guns fired on enemy positions to clear the infiltrators. The Bofors FH-77B field howitzer played a vital role in this operation. An innovative tactics was employment for Artillery firepower in battle. A massive exchange of fire broke out between the two groups. Three hundred Artillery guns, mortars and rocket launchers fired approximately 5000 shells, rockets and bombs on a daily basis at the enemy.

(d) Indian army used the 155 mm Bofors medium guns and 105 mm guns and prevented the enemy from interfering with the assault. The Arillery fire was so devastating that the Army captured Tiger Hill and Point 4875 on July 5, Mashkoh Valley on July 7, 1999. The Indian Army renamed the Point 4875 as "Gun Hill" in honour of the stupendous performance of the Gunners in the Drass and Mashkoh sub-sectors.

(e) Tiger Hill was bombed with high explosives which caused large-scale death and devastation and the Indian Artillery fired their 122 mm Grad multi-barrel rocket launchers (MBRLs). These were employed in the direct firing role audaciously without regard for personal safety. Even such incidents of the guns firing were telecast in full view of TV cameras and the nation watched in rapt attention for the first time in history of independent India.

(f) In the Batalik sector despite heavy casualties the Artillery OPs were established on dominating heights. Another victory was added when Indian forces recaptured Point 5203 and Khalubar on 21 June and July 6 respectively. With the effective use of artillery guns by India, the Pakistani forces started suffering casualties and their moral went down.

(g) Firepower played a significant role in weakening the Pakistani defences, destroying its battalion and headquarters and mainly the logistics supplies. In the

Kargil war the Indian troops fired over 250, 000 shells, bombs and rockets, i.e. 5,000 shells, mortar bombs and rockets daily.

20.2.2 Role of Indian Air Force

The IAF launched an operation called 'Operation Safed Sagar' to support the ground troops during the war. Such role was limited due to the weather condition, high altitude, limited bomb loads and less number of airstrips. As the terrain in the Kargil area is at 16,000 to 18,000 feet above sea level, it needs well trained personal and special aircrafts.

On May 27, the MiG-27 flown by Flt Lt Nachiketa, while attacking a target in Batalik sector, developed an engine trouble and he had to bailout. Sqn Ldr Ajay Ahuja, in a MiG-21, went out of the way to locate the downed pilot and in the process was hit by a Pakistani surface- to-air missile (SAM).

He ejected safely but his body bearing gun wounds was returned subsequently by Pakistan. The state-of-the-art Mirage-2000s along with Mig -29 were used for electronic warfare, reconnaissance and ground attack carrying free-fall bombs. It also fired the laser-guided bomb with deadly effects causing considerable destruction to Pakistani bunkers on the ridges at Tiger Hill and Muntho Dhalo. In the Mirage attack on MunthoDhalo, 180 Pakistani troops were killed.

Intext Questions 20.3

1. When did the Indian Army detect intrusions in Kargil?
2. What was the artillery used by the Indian Army against Pakistani Posts?
3. What were the aircrafts used by the Indian Air Force during the Kargil War ?

20.2.3 Role of Indian Navy

The Indian Navy blocked the Pakistani ports near Karachi to cut off the supply routes. The Navy was clear that a reply to the Pakistani misadventure had to be two-pronged. It was decided by Naval Head Quarters that all efforts must be made to deter Pakistan from escalating the conflict into a full scale. From May 20 onwards the Indian Navy was on full alert for launch of the naval retaliatory offensive. Thus, Naval and Coast Guard aircraft were put on a continuous surveillance and the units readied. Rapid reaction missile boats and ships from the fleet were deployed in the North Arabian Sea for carrying out missile firing, anti-submarine and electronic warfare.

Sea Harrier aircrafts can take off vertically and do not need a runway. In 'Operation Talwar', the 'Eastern Fleet' joined the 'Western Naval Fleet' and blocked the Arabian sea routes of Pakistan. Later, the Prime Minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif disclosed that the country was left with just six days of fuel to sustain itself if a full-fledged war had broken out. This also means that our strategy of blocking the port of Karachi worked.

20.2.4 American Intervention during Kargil Conflict

During the outbreak of war, Pakistan asked American help in de-escalating the conflict. On June 18, the G-8 group of the world's leading industrial nations met at Cologne in Germany, and asked Pakistan to stop the aggression on the LoC and resume talks with India. The American President, Bill Clinton refused to intervene until Pakistani troops were fully withdrawn from the Indian side of the Line of Control. On July 4, Pakistan Prime Minister, Nawaz Sharif, agreed to remove all his troops and most of the fighting came to a gradual halt, while some troops remained in the LoC. The United Jihad Council rejected Pakistan plan for a withdrawal and instead decided to fight on independently. The victory is celebrated as *Kargil Vijay Diwas on 26th July every year* (Kargil Victory Day) in India. India resumed its control of all territory which was established in July 1972 as per the Shimla Agreement.

The World community criticised Pakistan for instigating the war, as both the Pakistan paramilitary forces and insurgents crossed the Line of Control. Pakistan tries to justify the world community but its diplomatic stance found few backers on the world stage.

Activity 20.1

Search the internet and write a paragraph on United Jehad Council.

20.3 Role of Indian Media during Kargil Conflict

During the Kargil War, the war stories and war footage were often telecast in Television and many websites provided deep analysis of the war to the public. This conflict was the first "live" war in South Asia with detailed media coverage. News papers and TV channels were allowed to be in Kargil and allowed to cover war live. Some other activities related to the media, which the Indian Government under took were as listed below:

a) The Indian government placed a temporary news ban on Pakistan, banning the telecast of the state-run Pakistani Channel PTV and blocking access to online editions of the *Dawn* newspaper. In turn Pakistan criticized India on curbing the freedom of press in India. Indian media claimed that the government action was in the interest of National Security.

b) The Indian media ran stories in foreign publications including *The Times* and *The Washington Post*, with creditable details of Pakistan's role in supporting the extremists in Kashmir.

Media coverage of the conflict was more intense in India than in Pakistan as war progressed. Indian channels showed images from the battle zone in a style similar to the coverage of the Gulf War by CNN (An American News Channel). Reasons behind the increased coverage were because Indian Government gave opportunity to the

media to cover the war live. India has greater number of privately owned electronic media as compared to Pakistan with freedom to report. Pakistan journalists agreed in a seminar in Karachi that the Indian government had taken the press and the people into its confidence. According to some analysts, Indian media was both larger in number and more credible which may have acted as a force multiplier for the Indian military operations in Kargil and served as a morale booster.

20.4 The Kargil Review Committee (KRC)

After the war was over the Prime Minister of India Atal Bihari Vajipayee set up an inquiry about the causes of Indian intelligence failures. The committee was to identify weaknesses in the organisation of the Armed Forces and suggest remedial measures. The Committee had, K. Subrahmanyam (Chairman), Lieutenant General (Retd.) K.K. Hazari, B.G. Verghese and Satish Chandra, Secretary, National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) who was also designated as Member-Secretary. The Committee's findings are based primarily on official documents, authenticated records and copies of documents. The report was not an investigation into what happened at Kargil, but a review of the developments and recommendations as to the measures to be undertaken to prevent such an occurrence in future. The report also gave for reaching recommendation to restructure our security set up.

You have studied about the number of wars fought by India after independence. Other than these wars that you have studied, Indian Army has fought bravely in a number of other places. In Siachen glacier, the Army had to occupy some posts at very high altitudes in extreme cold temperatures because Pakistanis were trying to occupy the area illegally. Similarly our Army was sent to Sri Lanka in 1987 to help the Sri Lankan Government battle the LTTE. In both these areas our soldiers fought with great valour and were awarded the highest gallantry award the Param Vir Chakra. Find out the names of the soldiers who were awarded the PVC in this war.

Intext Questions 20.4

1. What was the duration of the Kargil war?
2. Who were the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan during the kargil war?
3. Name the American President during the Kargil War.

What You Have Learnt

- The causes of the Kargil War and its strategic importance.
- The deployment of army, Role of Airforce and Navy, the role played by the Indian Media, and the responses from other nations.
- The lessons learnt by both India and Pakistan.
- Lastly, the formation of Kargil Review committee.

Terminal Exercises

1. Write a short note about "Operation Vijay" by the Indian Army in 1999?
2. What is Kargil Review Committee? Describe in brief.
3. Summarize the significant role played by Indian Media during the Kargil war.

Answer to Intext Questions

20.1

1. Kargil is located in the state of Jammu and Kashmir at a distance of 205 Km from Srinagar and facing towards the Northern Areas of the Line of Control.
2. Average height is 16000 ft and winter temperature touch -50 Celsius.
3. The main aim of Pakistan behind initiating the Kargil War was to make Indian Forces to withdraw from the Siachen Glacier and to create tension in this region and also internationalise the Kashmir issue for a speedy resolution.
4. Pakistan troops and Para military forces.

20.2

1. Mushkon Valley, Marpo La near Drass, Kaksar near Kargil, Chorbatla sector and Turtok sector south of the Siachen area.
2. Operation VIJAY.

20.3

1. May 3 to May 12, 1999.
2. Indian army used the 155 mm Bofors medium guns and 105 mm guns.
3. Mig 21, Mig 27, Mig 29 and Mirage 2000.

20.4

1. 26 May to 05 Jul 1999.
2. A.B. Vajpayee and Nawaz Shariff
3. Bill Clinton.

21

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INSURGENCY

You will now learn about threats faced in the form of insurgency and terrorism by a nation. You have learnt how people came together to form communities, janapadas and how they chose a king and made armies. In modern days, instead of a king there are Governments who make laws and policies for the welfare of the people. Within this community that we live in there are people who don't like the way a government works or the laws made. They form a group and rebel against it. This act of protest usually starts peacefully like "Andolans" but can take violent forms if the demands are not met. You know of the Satyagraha Andolan started by Gandhiji for independence. That was a peaceful protest asking the British to leave India.

Ever since our nation's independence in 1947, we have faced numerous external and internal threats. A number of small groups in the NE states of India started a rebellion to have a separate country for themselves. Such movement became violent and they took to arms to achieve their demands & aspirations. This action by a few people acting against a nation and its government is called insurgency.

In ths lesson we will learn what is insurgency and how it has affected our country. The measures that the Government takes to counter the insurgency and how the army gets involved to stop it. You will also learn the difference between Insurgency and Terrorism.

Objectives

After studying this lesson you will be able to:-

- differentiate between insurgency and terrorism;
- describe the insurgency in World and India
- explain the causes of insurgency and
- list the counter insurgency measures to be taken by a country.

21.1 Insurgency and Terrorism

Insurgencies and Terrorism are sometimes used interchangbly. However, there is lot of difference between the two. Terrorism is a comparatively new phenomenon and it is used to terrorise the population to support the cause of terrorists. Where as, insugency has a specified political aim and ideology, usually atleast in the begining.

Note

INSURGENCY	TERRORISM
• People are part of group. It is called People's war	• People not involved; small groups with a leader form terror group
• Political aim of over throwing government	• Can be with political aim but it is aimed at creating panic amongst population.
• Violence against government only	• Violence against population
• Money and support from own people because they sympathise with the group	• Money and support from outside agencies. Some countries support terrorists

It must also be understood that, insurgents will frequently describe themselves as "insurgents" or "guerillas". Terrorists will not refer to themselves as "terrorists" but describe themselves using military or political terminology ("freedom fighters", "soldiers", "activists").

Insurgency Let us understand what is insurgency and what is the difference between insurgency and terrorism.

- **Insurgency** A rebellion that takes place within the national territory of a country and involves the citizens of the same country is called as insurgency. There is no standard definition for Insurgency, just as there is no set definition for Terrorism. However, insurgency has political aims of secession, terrorism is more an act of violence to cause terror. You can also define insurgency **as a violent attempt to oppose a country's government which is carried outby citizens of that country.** In insurgency, armed groups operate to achieve their aims.

- **Civil Resistance** is a political action that is non-violent and organised by the people of a nation to challenge the government. Methods such as protests, demonstrations, hartals and boycott etc are used. It is peaceful. Best examples are, Indian independence movement

- **Guerrilla warfare** It is a type of warfare which is used by insurgents against government forces. In this type of warfare, small groups of armed people, use military tactics to fight government forces. Guerrillas use a small highly quick force to attack large armies. They depend a lot on the local population for support. They never get into combat directly with the army. But, attack small parties of soldiers who may be going from one place to another, government

buildings, buses etc. An example of successful guerilla warfare tactics was by Ho Chi Minh of Vietnam against the US army. US Army was forced to withdraw from Vietnam. Guerrilla warfare is also referred to as Irregular Warfare.

- **Naxalites/Maoists** Naxalites/Maoists are a group of radical communists, supportive of Maoist political sentiment and ideology. The origins of the word Naxal comes from the village of Naxalbari, near Siliguri in West Bengal where the movement first originated. The origins of all naxalite groups come from the CPI (ML), the Communist Party of India-Marxist-Leninist. The Communist Party of India (Maoist) is a Maoist communist party in India which aims to overthrow the government of India through people's war as they do not believe in the present form of democracy.

- The photo shows how Spanish people revolted against Napolean when he invaded Spain. Napolean was an outsider and the people of Spain did not want to be ruled by an outsider.

Spanish guerrilla resistance against Napoleonic invasion of Spain in1808.

Intext Questions 21.1

Q 1. Define in simple words the meaning of Insurgency.

Q 2. Where did Naxalism originate in India?

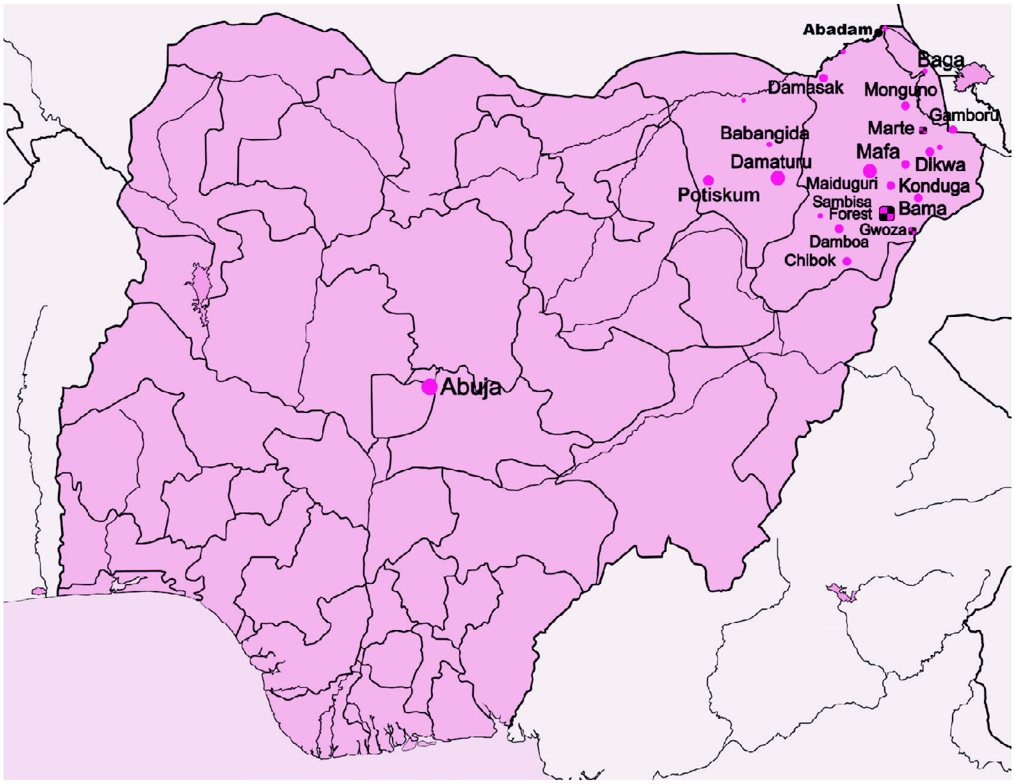
Q 3. Who is a Maoist?

Having understood the various terminologies concerned with the subject, let us learn about the rise of terrorism and insurgency in India.

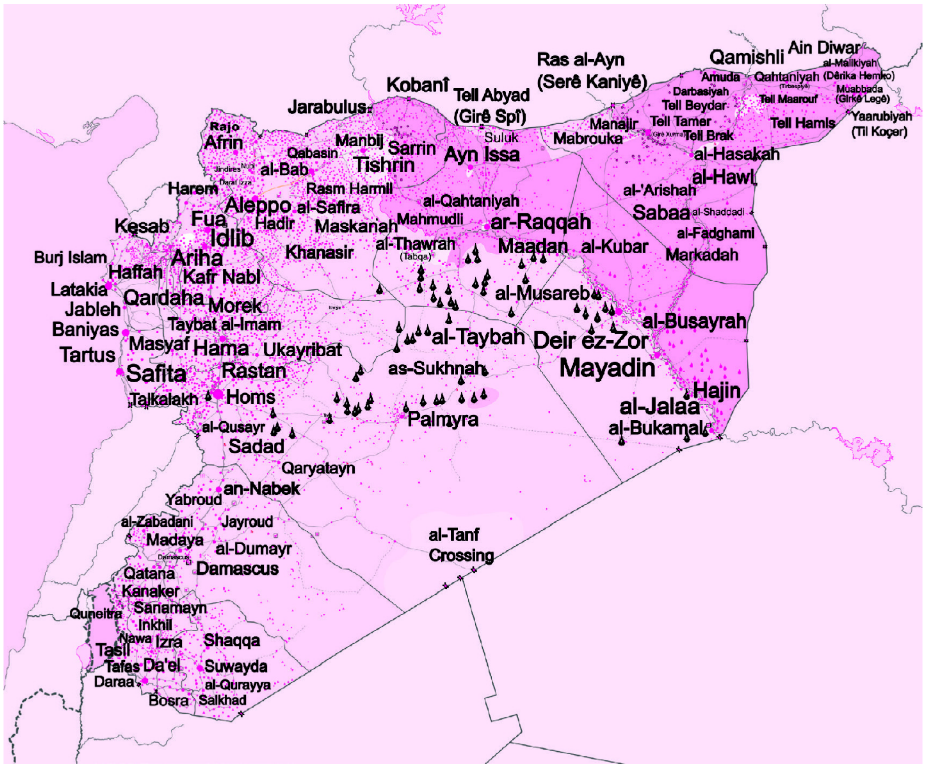
21.2 Insurgencies in the World

Let us have a brief understanding of the countries affected by insurgency movements. A few countries are shown. You will identify all the countries as part of an activity.

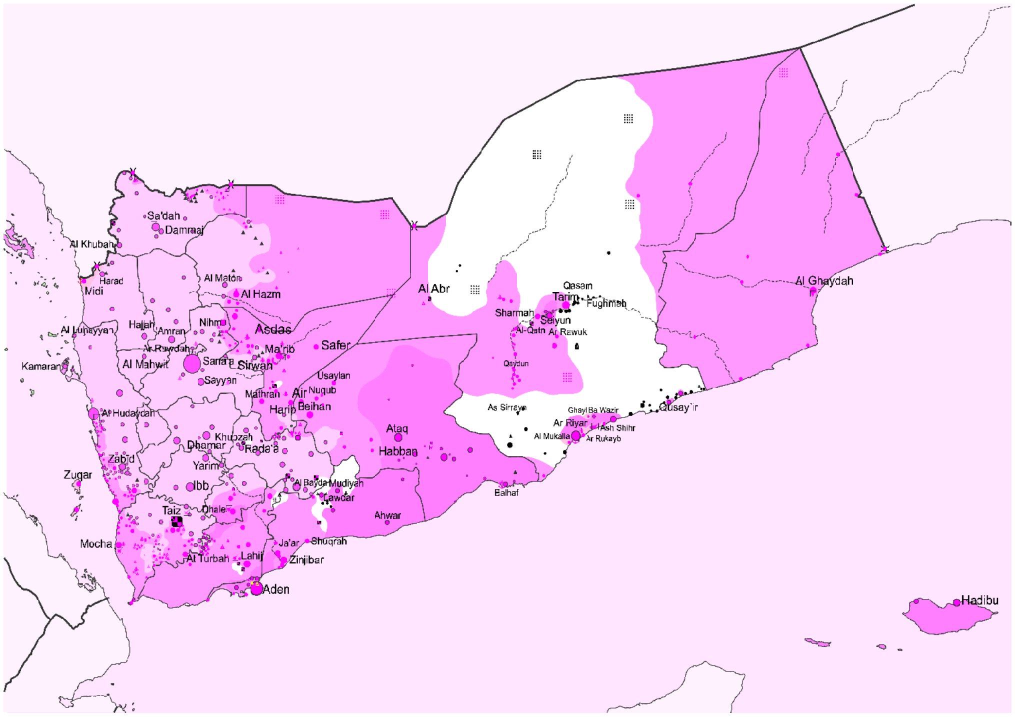
Note



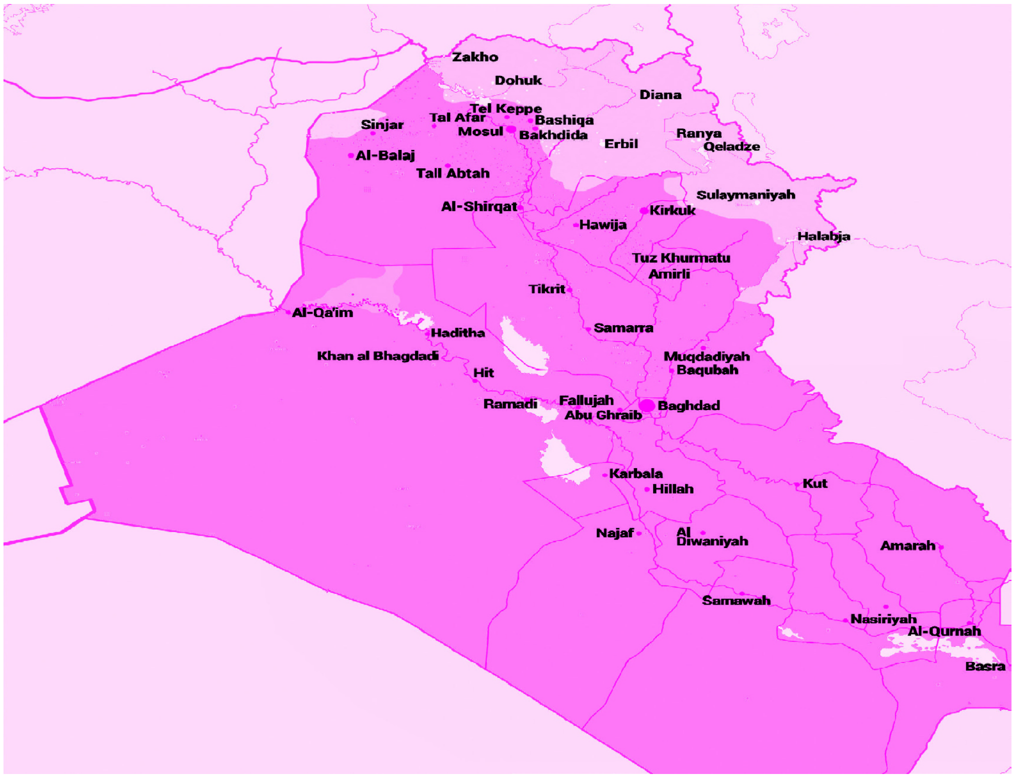
Map 21.1 : Nigeria - Boko Haram



Map 21.2 : Syria - civil war



Map 21.3 : Yemen - Civil war



Map 21.4 : Iraq- ISIS

Note

ACTIVITY 22.1

- Name the Continents where the above mentioned conflicts are shown in the maps.
- Using the internet name the other countries in the world affected by revolt by the people.

21.2.1 Insurgency in India

The conflicts that take place within the geographical territory of India and involving Indian citizens are termed as internal conflicts. What happens in such a conflicts is that a group of people resort to armed and violent movement against the government.Since Independence our nation has been confronting two major on-going Internal Security Problems that include the terrorism in the State of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K), the collective insurgency in the North-eastern states of India.

(a) Terrorism in J&K

Pakistan come into being based on the 'Two nation Theory' and the partition took place based on Indian Indepedence Act 1947 and the boundary between the two nations was to be determined by Boundary Commission headed by Sir Cyril Radcliffe. The princely states were free to join any of the nations. Intially the Ruller of J & K did not join army of the countries. However, Pakistan launched OP Gulmarg, a convest operation, by employing raiders to create unrest in J & K and then more Pakistan Army to capture J & K. Maharaj Hari Singh decided to sign instrument of Accession on 26 october 1947 and merge with India legally. India troops were landed at Srinagar airport to defend J&K people. The raiders were chased of away, they suffered massive casualities. The Indian Government ended the Article 370 which gave special status to J & K on 5th August 2019. The J & K was divided in to two Union Territories- J & K and Ladakh.

Even since the Pakistan has been employing raiders and now terrorists to inflitrate in J & K and create unrest which will help it to annexe the whole state.

(b) Insurgency in the NE

It is very complicated for us to trace the origin of Insurgency in the Northeastern States of India in comparison to the Insurgency in J&K. We have to understand that the term Northeast of India is collectively used to denote seven states that include Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh. All these seven states have different ethnic, cultural, linguistic, economic and political traditions. Unlike the other states of India, each of these states achieved their statehood and became part of the Indian Union in different periods.

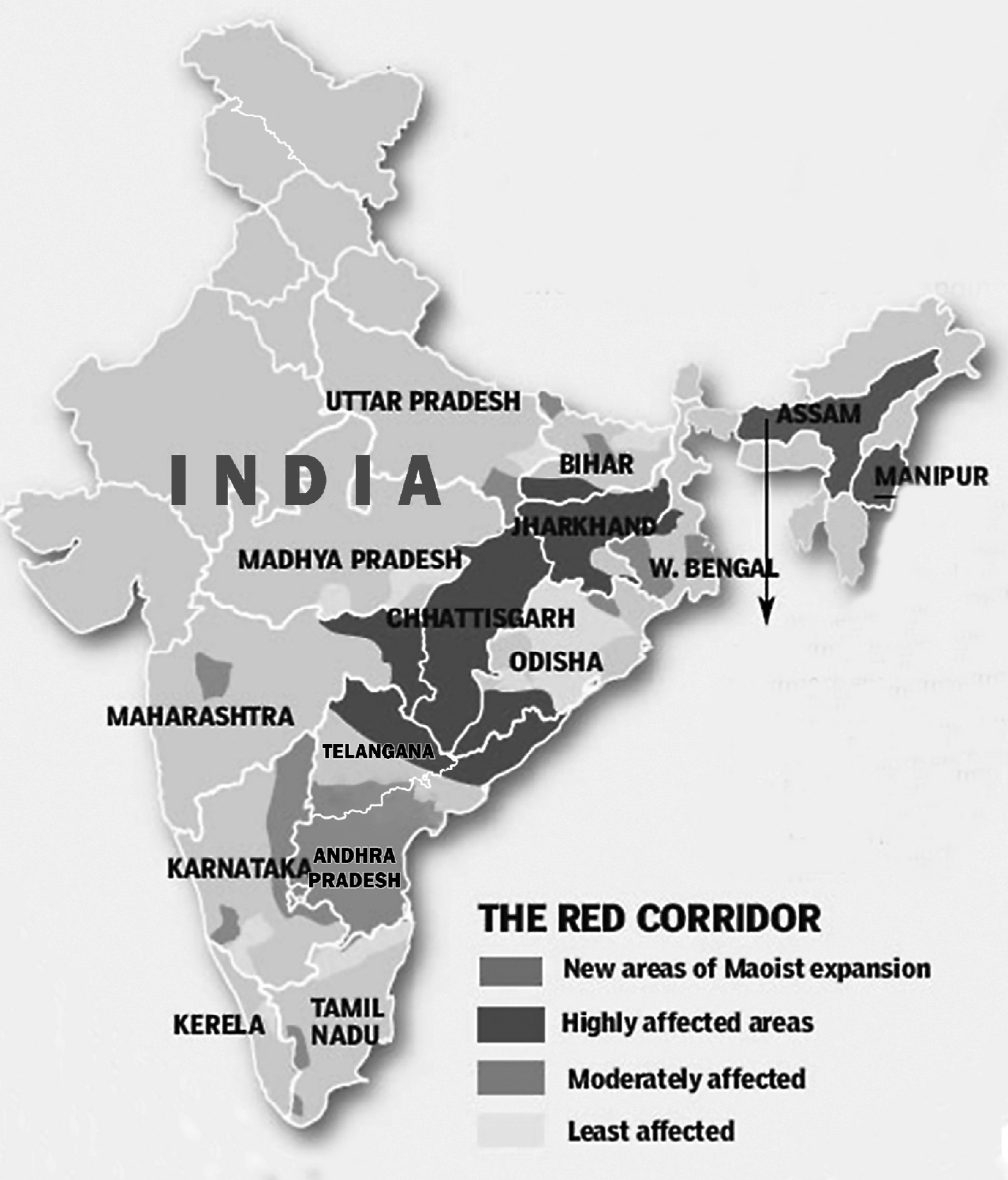
The first to witness insurgency was Manipur by anumber of small organizations demanding complete independence from India. Later others like ULFA, National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB),in Assam, Mizo National Front in Mizoram and Naga National Council in Nagaland, started demanding independence. See Map given below to identify the NE states of India and their year of becoming a state of India. Reasons for rise of insurgency for the rise of extremism in our North-Eastern states of Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Manipur, and Assam, etc. are many. Some important reasons are given below:-

- The long British rule never attempted to bring the tribals of these states into the mainstream of the nation. A feeling of hatred, alienation and disharmony was created in their hearts which fuelled the insurgency based in the North East.
- Psychological, emotional and religious aspects are also involved in the problem.
- Widespread poverty, unemployment, neglect of youth, peasants and working class and emotional alienation are some of the main reasons of insurgency in these States.

(c) Left Wing Extremism in India

Left Wing Extremism is an important element in the problem of armed insurgency in India. The Left Wing Insurgents are motivated to carry out an armed struggle against the Indian Union and to establish a Communist State. Similar to all the other major insurgencies in India the origin of the Left Wing Insurgents can be traced back to the British rule. The communist political movements, tribal unrests, labour and agrarian unrests started during the British rule in India. States affected by this type of insurgency are, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Bihar. This entire region where the Naxalites are active is termed as the "Red Corridor".

- The Red Corridor covers about 170 districts, which has population of economically and socially backward tribals. This provides the Naxalites with a population that has youth willing to join the movement. Also this region has dense forest that enables the Naxalites to carry out gueilla warfare against Central and State security forces. See map no 21.5 below to identify areas affected by Naxalites.
- Indian gevernment has adopted the policy of development and dealing with insurgents firmly. This policy is paying, dividents and the left wing extremism is now under control to a great extent.



Map 21.5 : Areas affected by Maoist and Naxalites

Intext Questions 21.2

Q 1. Name the regions in India that are affected by Insurgency.

Q 2. Write the full form of ULFA.

21.3 Causes of Insurgency

World over there have been rebellion against kings during ancient times, governments in recent times. Insurgency as you have learnt is by the people. Therefore the reasons why they revolt is because they are unhappy. Research on the subject of insurgency

has said that the causes of insurgency can be as follows:-

(a) Ethinic, language and cultural difference from rest of India;

(b) Lack of attention to the problems of people by the Government.

(c) Boundary dispute with neighbouring states;

(d) Clashes between locals and illegal immigrants.

(e) Support from the neighbouring countries.

21.4 Counter Insurgency

If we have understood the causes of insurgencies, let us see how a nation counters the problem. They take steps to remove the reasons for the insurgency to happen. List of measures or also called as Counter insurgency operations (COIN) will be as follows:-

- Remove people support to the insurgents. This means that the government must talk to the people and solve their routine problems quickly. Govt should undertake development works like building schools, health centres in villages/ districts and making them function efficiently.
- Eliminate armed insurgents by military action.
- Forces that carry out military actions are Army, Assam Rifles (AR), Rashtria Rifles (RR), CRPF, and local police.
- Talk to insurgent leaders, and arrive at a pact or understanding. Indian Government talked to Mizo rebels, ULFA and others and arrived at an understanding. The Government is now talking to Naga rebels and an understanding is likely.
- Army has established a Counter Insurgency Warfare school in the NE and regularly trains its troops and foreign armies such as US, UK and Asian armies. Indian army has the expertise to deal with insurgency and terrorism.

What You Have Learnt

- Learn and understand about insurgency and acts of terrorism;
- Discuss with parents and teachers about it without fear or worry;
- Say what you want about it - express your feelings;
- Develop a plan of what you will do to stop insurgency and terrorism.

Terminal Exercises

1. What are the reasons for Insurgency in India?

2. Explain the counter Insurgency.
3. Write a note on Terrarism.
4. What in the difference between Insurgency and terrorism

Answers to Intext Questions

21.1

1. A violent attempt to oppose a country's government which is carried out by citizens of that country.
2. Naxalbari village in West Bengal.
3. Maoists are a group ofradical communists, supportive of Maoist political sentiment and ideology.

21.2

1. J&K and NE states.
2. United Liberation Front for Assam.

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22

TERRORISM

You have till now studied the creation of armies from ancient times to the present day. Armies and nations fought wars to protect their boundaries, territory and give security to the people. It was always a fight between two nations for a cause. In this chapter we will learn a new form of war fought by the nation's armed forces against people who terrorise by committing acts of killing. It is called Terrorism.The word Terrorism means to terrorise, scare people. Terrorism is carried out by a group of people who have political and idological aims. Such people are invisible and therefore difficult to detect. The nations's army is often fighting against this invisible enemy.

Objectives

After learning this lesson, you will be able to:

- define the term 'Terrorism';
- describe the origin and types of Terrorism;
- suggest the tactics in the battle against terrorism and
- explain the impact of terrorism on India.

22.1 What is Terrorism?

Terrorism is an unlawful act of violence which is used by the terrorists to make people afraid. It is used to threaten common public and governments. It is the deliberate act of killing innocent civilians to create fear and make the Government to do what the terrorist want. For example a terrorist may plant a bomb in a school bus and threaten to kill all children if he does not get what he wants. Terrorism has become, an issue of growing concern for many countries internationally. A group of people who adopt terrorism as a method to get what they want are known as terrorists. Some of the examples of terrorism are attack on the World Trade Centre at New York in 2001 and Mumbai Attack 2008 etc. The main goal of the terrorists is fulfilment of their demands by the government of a specific country/group. How is terrorism different from war between nations?

Characteristics of Terrorism

- Has a political aim;
- Violent - bomb blast, suicide bombers;
- Targets civilians and army;
- Non state actors are involved;
- Religious and idealogical fanatics form groups to terrorise the population

Have you heard of the word Non State Actor?

Non-state actor is an individual or organization that has significant political influence and may have support from particular country or state.Non-state actor is defined as an organised group that has a command structure (Leader, Deputy leader etc), and does not belong to any state or nation. They operate outside the state and use weapons and ammunition to achieve their aim. Example of some of the terrorist organisations are,Al-Qaeda, ISIS, Lashkar-e-Taiba, Jaish-e-Mohhamad, Hizbul Mujahidin etc. All these organisations use extremism to perpetuate Terrorism. These groups use extremism to motivate and enlish people is their fields.

Separatists. Terrorists call themselves as separatist or freedom fighters because their aim is to separate from the established government of the country. There is a popular saying that says, "One man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter"

Suicide Bomber Young people who are trained and indoctrirated to blow themselves up and be used as human bombs. They are told to go to a public place like railway station, malls etc to explode the bomb. Such people are called suicide bombers. The first orgnisation to have used a suicide bomber are the LTTE of Sri Lanka.

22.2 History of Terrorism

Interestingly terrorism started in 1st Century A.D. A group of people in Judea killed those who were friendly to the Roman rule. They were against Roman rule in Judea. Such examples can be found during the French Revolution. However, the first organisation which used modern techniques was the Irish Republican Brotherhood founded in 1858. This group carried out attacks in England. They used modern, timed explosives with the express aim of sowing fear in the very heart of metropolitan Britain, in order to achieve political gains. Another early terrorist group was Narodnaya Volya founded in Russia in 1878. The group developed ideas-such as targeted killing of the 'leaders of oppression'. Terrorism has also been classified into different types. These are:-

- **Political Terrorism**

  Violent criminal behaviour designed primarily to generate fear in the community, or substantial segment of it, for political purposes. E.g is of LTTE in Sri Lanka which was using terrorism to get a separate Tamil state.

- **Non-Political terrorism**

  Terrorism that is not aimed for political purposes but creates fear by terrorist attacks to gain some other goals.

- **State Sponsored Terrorism**

  It refers to nations that use terrorism as an instrument of state policy against another nation. Usually such countries have this method as part of their foreign policy. Such countries sponsor terrorism by funding terrorist groups. Al Quaida has major funding from countries in the Arab world. These countries also use their official organisations to control, fund and direct terrorist organisations. E.g is of Pakistan supporting terror groups such as JeM (Jaish e Mohammed). LeT (Lashkar-e-tayyaba) etc.

- **Narco Terrorism**

  Illegal trading in Narcotics such as Ganja, Charas etc. causes drug related violence. This affects youth more and they are induced into doing violent activities such as burning Government properties or killing people. People who do activities in drug trafficking are called Narco-Terrorists and this act is called Narco Terrorism.

Intext Questions 22.1

1. When did terrorism start in the world?
2. Name any three characteristics of Terrorism.

22.3 Tactics of Terrorism

Terror attacks are often aimed at maximising fear amongst the population and getting maximum media publicity. Tactics used by terror groups can include the following:-

- Terror groups use explosives such as bombs and also poison or other chemical substances.
- Every attack is planned months in advance.
- Under cover agents are used to gather information on security forces, police and the target being attacked.
- Modern tele communications including mobiles and applications such as whatsapp are extensively used.
- There are no rules of fighting and terrorists can use any means to kill including use of nuclear weapons.
- Money is raised from local population by threats, kidnapping and other crimes.
- Use of Suicide bombers. They can be children, males or females. They are trained, psychologically prepared before being used for an attack.

What measures can be taken in the war against Terrorism?

- Use Army against Terrorists; Destroy terror bases and eliminate terrorists;
- Create special laws to deal with terrorists and their organisations;
- Develop infrastructure in the field of communication, create organisations to detect, identify funding source etc;
- Work together with other countries in the fight against terror

22.3.1 Terrorism in India

According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, there are different types of terrorism in India. These are, Narco terroism, Left-wing terrorism and Ethno-nationalist terrorism. You have learnt about the first two forms of terrorism. Let us see what are the other types.

Left Wing Terrorism

It is a form of terrorism that wants to bring in communist ideologies in the governance of people. Also called Marxist-Leninist terrorism it is found in many parts of the world. Some examples of this type of terrorism in the world are:-

- Japanese Red Army,
- Naxalite group in India,
- Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)

Ethno-nationalist Terrorism

Also called Nationalist terrorism, it is a type of terrorism where groups are seeking more autonomy withn the state or want a separate nation for themselves. These group of people feel that they are not getting enough from the state or denied their rights. Some examples of such groups in the world are:

- Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA)
- People's Mujahedin of Iran (MKO)
- Tamil Tigers(LTTE)
- Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA)

22.4 Impact of Terrorism on India

Let us now see how India has been affected by terrorism.Some states in India have been affected by terrorism for a long time. These are Jammu & Kashmir, NE states of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram. We also saw the movement for creation of Khalistan in the state of Punjab and assasination of our Hon'ble Prime Minister Smt

Indira Gandhi in 1984. Let us see examples of few incidents in different states that could be linked to the various types of terrorism we just saw in the previous paras.

(a) Ethno Nationalist Terrorism -

This form of terrorism is associated with NE states were a number of groups used terror methods to have independence and in some cases self-governance or autonomy. An example is the claim for a separate Bodoland by the ULFA (United Liberation Front of Assam).

(b) Left Wing Terrorism -

This type works on the ideology of following marxist thoughts on how the economy of a state must run. The Naxals who follow this terror methods exploit the poor tribes especially in Jharkhand and Chattisgarh and target the security forces by using bombs and other weapons. It started in West Bengal where the Communist parties were in power for a long time andthen spreadto Bihar, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh.The objective of the Naxalites is to wage an armed revolution, modelled on the lines of the Chinese Revolution, which they call New Democratic Revolution (NDR), and bring in their own form of government. Their aim is to raise an army and have bases in remote areas and slowly expand the bases to bigger areas. Finally they want to overthrow the Government and have their rule. These bases have come up where there is no administrative staff present such as BDO, Village Development officer etc. Some of the groups operating in the states of Central India are People's War Group(PWG), Janasakthi, People's War and Bihar based Party Unity (PU). A significant change came about with the merger of the Peoples War Group and the MCC to form the CPI (Maoist) in 2004. The State Governments o their part are now building infrastructure such as roads, electricity to remote villages and increasing the police forces. A Left Wing Extremism Division has been set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs to tackle the problem of Naxals.

(c) Narco Terrorism -

This type creates illegal narcotics traffic zones. Drug related violence is because of such groups which supply drugs make the youth violent and make them commit crimes. Drugs are often smuggled through Nepal and NE states and many crimes are witnessed especially in North West India. There is a link between Narco terrorists and terrorist groups because weapons are smuggled along with drugs. Narco terrorists act as suppliers of weapons to terrorist groups. Therefore, narco terrorism can be said to be linked to political terrorism.

What You Have Learnt

Terrorism is a new form of enemy for humanity. There are groups of people within us who cause terror and fear among the population. You have learnt the basics of the subject of terrorism as part of the military history subject. From ancient times till date people have been fighting each other for some reason or the other. But wars were fought between armies only and the civil population was not directly affected. Terorism is different because it directly affects people. The enemy or the terrorist is not seen. He or she can strike anytime and from anywhere. The government has to be alert all the time. Specific points that you should have understood from the lesson are as follows:-

- What is terrorism.
- What is the origin or history of terrorism
- Types of terrorism
- Tactic of terrorists and Counter measures to be taken in the fight against terrorism.
- Terrorism in India.

Terminal Exercises

1. What do you understand by the term Non State Actor?
2. Write a short note of 30 words on the history of Terrorism.
3. What are the types of terrorism found in India?

Answers to Intext Questions

22.1

1. 1 Century A.D.
2. Has a political aim; It is violent; Targets civilians children and armed forces.